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No. 14 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

**Andrews & Co.,**  
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Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.  
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.  
Loans Negotiated.  
Money received on deposit at interest.  
Exchange drawn on the Paris house and on UNION BANK OF LONDON

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**Credits for Travelers in Europe,**  
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London, in sums to suit.  
Subscription agents for the CHRONICLE in Paris.

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TRAVELLERS and COMMERCIAL CREDITS ISSUED, available in all parts of Europe &c. BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn in sums to suit purchasers also Cable transfers.  
Country Bankers can be supplied with Bills of Exchange, in large or small amounts, on the principal cities of Europe, also with Tickets for passage from, or to, Europe, by the GULFON LINE of Mail Steamers.  
ADVANCES MADE UPON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, and other Produce to Ourselves or Correspondents.  
**Alex. N. Petrie & Co.,** Gulon & Co.  
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ISSUE

**Commercial and Travelers Credits**  
Available in all parts of the world.

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88 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sterling Exchange and demand notes in sums to suit purchasers, payable in all parts of the world in gold, silver, and available for the Continent of Europe on Messrs. PRISCOTT, GRAY & CO., Bankers, London, w. TAPSCOTT & CO., Old Hall Liverpool.  
Orders on Government Bonds, stocks and Merchandise executed, and Foreign Exchange and drafts bought.

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AGENTS FOR  
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**C. & G. WOODMAN,**  
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**H. CASTLEMAN,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
**HAWKS & CASTLEMAN,**  
BROKER,  
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Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, and Bonds of every description; and Real Estate bought and sold. Collections made on all "accessible points."

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REAL ESTATE BROKERS,  
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For the States of LOUISIANA, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, &c.  
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Prompt attention given to buying, selling and leasing of plantations and other real estate, paying of taxes, collecting rents, etc.

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In Government Bonds, Exchange,  
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Mess. Mackay & Phillips, President Revere Bank.  
" Youngs & Co.

Established 1857. **ANTHONY S. SNYDER.**  
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Storage for  
TEAS, MATTING, LIQUORS, and BONDED GOOD  
Of every description.

Insurance at Lowest Rates.

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FOR EXPORT AND DOMESTIC USE.  
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
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Represented by  
**BOROTT & BOWMAN, BAHIA.**

**WALSH, SMITH,**  
**CRAWFORD & Co.,**  
58 Wall Street, NEW YORK.  
**CRAWFORD, WALSH,**  
**SMITH & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Mobile, Ala.

**WRIGHT & Co.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.  
Represented in the United States by our House,  
**Wright, Brown & Co.,**  
No. 69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

**STEPHEN HIGGINSON,**  
NO. 87 BEAVER STREET.  
P. O. Box No. 4,660. NEW YORK  
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CHAS. THOREL & CO., Yokohama.  
CLARKE, SPENCE & CO., Calcutta & Colombo

**Texas Bankers.**

**T. H. McMahan & Co.,**  
Bankers,  
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,  
**GALVESTON, TEXAS.**

We have prompt and reliable correspondents at all the principal points throughout this State, and upon all collections payable in his City or Houston, and make no charge for collecting, and only actual charges upon interior collections. Immediate and prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Refer to Nat. Park Bank, Howes & Macy, and Spofford Tilston & Co., N. Y., 2d Nat. Bank, Boston, Pike Lepeyre & Bro., N. O., Drexel & Co., Phila.

**National Bank of Texas**  
**GALVESTON,**  
Collections made on all accessible points.  
M. KOPPEL, President.  
J. J. HENDLEY, Vice-Pres't.  
CHARLES F. NOYES, Assistant Cashier.  
N. Y. Correspondents, Imp. & Traders Nat. Bank.

M. BRANDON, Pres't., J. C. WALLIS, Vice-Pres't.,  
O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier.  
**Texas Banking & Ins.,**  
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Cash Capital, \$238,000  
DIRECTORS: J. M. Brandon, J. C. Wallis, F. R. Lubbock, M. Quinn, K. S. Jenson, M. W. Baker, Leon Mum, Geo. Schneider, R. S. Willis, T. A. Gary, W. B. Wall, R. B. Mills, T. J. H. Anderson.  
Special attention given to collections at all points in the State, and remittance promptly made, without any charge except customary rates of exchange.

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Capital, \$325,000.  
**HOUSTON, TEXAS,**  
We give special attention to collections on all accessible points.  
DIRECTORS: W. J. Hutchins, P. W. Gray, A. J. Burke, Cor. Ennis, W. M. Rice, E. H. Cushing,  
BENJ. A. BOTTS, President.  
B. F. WEEMS, Cashier.

**MOORE & WILSON,**  
(Successors to H. M. Moore,  
**BANKERS,** BRYAN, TEXAS.  
Collections made and promptly remitted for current rate of exchange. Correspondents:  
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BANKERS,  
Brenham, Texas.  
Correspondents: Houston—First National Bank; Galveston—Ball, Hutchins & Co.; New Orleans—Pike, Brother & Co.; New York—Dunham, Sherman & Co.  
Sayles & Bassett, Attys at Law,  
Brenham, Texas.

**P. R. SMITH & Co.,**  
BANKERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
BRYAN, TEXAS.

O. R. JOHNS, J. C. KIRBY,  
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**C. R. JOHNS & Co.,**  
TEXAS LAND AGENCY  
BANKING & EXCHANGE,  
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Purchase and sell real estate, pay taxes and adjust titles, prosecute Land and money claims against the State and Federal Governments; make collections. Receive deposits and execute Trusts.

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BANKERS,  
TERMINUS OF CENTRAL RAILROAD  
Groesbeck, Texas.

M. A. FORT, Late Fort & Trice. | GEORGE W. JACKSON, Late Cashier 1st Nat. Bank Gallipolis, O.  
**FORT & JACKSON,**  
BANKERS,  
WACO, TEXAS.

REFERENCES AND CORRESPONDENCE:—New York Winslow, Lanier & Co., David Dows & Co. Cincinnati: First National Bank, Merchants National Bank, New Orleans: Louisiana National Bank, Wheeler & Pratt, Bankers. Galveston: T. H. McMahan & Co.

**CAPITAL STATE BANK,**  
JACKSON, MISS.  
PHOS. E. HELM, President  
M. A. VAN HOOK, Cashier.  
A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.  
New York Correspondents: M. Morgan & Sons



**Boston Bankers.****Page, Richardson & Co.,**

**BANKERS,**  
70 State Street, Boston.  
Bill of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers  
Credits issued on

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AND  
**Robert Benson & Co.,** }  
**Munroe & Co.,** }  
**Marchand, Andre & Co.,** } **PARIS.**

Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of  
Europe and the East.

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**BANKERS, 35 DEVONSHIRE STREET,**  
**BOSTON,**

**Buy and sell Western City and Coun-**  
**ty bonds.**

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**BANKERS,**  
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including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold  
etc. on Commission.

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**COLLECTIONS MADE** at all accessible  
points and remitted for on day of payment.

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**FOR SALE**

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**BROKERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES,**  
**33 Wall Street, AND NEW YORK.**  
**323 North Third St., ST. LOUIS.**

**SECOND NATIONAL BANK,**

**TITUSVILLE, PENN.,**

**Capital - - - - - \$300,000**

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation  
and Deposits 500,000.

**C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE Pres't.**

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE**

**OF MISSOURI.**

**In St. Louis.**

**ESTABLISHED 1837.**

**Capital paid in - - - - - \$3,410,300**

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank  
is now prepared to do a general banking business.  
Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion  
bought and sold at current rates. Special attention  
given to collections throughout the West.  
**AMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICKSON, V Pres't**  
**EDWARD F. CURTIS Cashier**

**MORTON, GALT & Co.,**

**BANKERS.**

**150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.,** dealers in  
Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds  
and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to  
collections and orders for investment of funds. **L. G.**

**W. M. F. HEWSON,**

**STOCK BROKER,**

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
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WOOD & Co., New York.

**Southern Bankers.****STATE OF ALABAMA.****THE CITY BANK**

**OF SELMA.**

**Capital - - - - - \$100,000**

**JAS. ISBELL, of Talladega, President.**

**WM. P. ARMSTRONG, Cashier.**  
**JNO. W. LOVE, Assistant Cashier.**

**N.Y. Correspondent—Importers and Traders National Bank.**

**T. J. PERKINS,**

**BANKER,**

**EUFULA, ALABAMA.**

**EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES AND COIN BOUGHT**  
**AND SOLD.**

Collections made on all accessible points in the  
Southern States.

**WM. FOWLER.**

**R. H. SOMMERVILLE.**

**Fowler & Sommerville,**

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

**MONTGOMERY, ALA.**

Special attention given to purchase of Cotton.

**CHAS. J. JENKINS,**

**T. P. BRANCH,**

**JOS. S. HEAN**

**Pres't.**

**Vice-Pres't.**

**Cash'r.**

**Merchants & Planters**

**NATIONAL BANK,**

**AUGUSTA, GA.**

**Cash Capital, - - - - - \$200,000**

Special attention paid to Collections.

**Edward C. Anderson, Jr.**

**BANKER, FACTOR AND**

**Commission Merchant,**

**Savannah, Ga.**

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton-  
Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic  
Exchange, bought and sold.  
Collections promptly remitted for  
Orders solicited for the purchase or sales of Produce  
and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.  
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. &

**J. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,**

**BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

**AMERICUS, GA.**

Do a general banking business. Cotton purchased  
on order. Collections made and promptly remitted  
for.  
New York Correspondents—Messrs. Wm. Bryce  
& Co.

**First National Bank,**

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

Collections made on all parts of the United States.

**G. TOWNSEND. P. O. FAZENDE. W. R. LYMAN.**

**Townsend, Lyman & Co.**

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

**NEW ORLEANS.**

Particular attention given to business of Corres-  
pondents. Collections remitted for at current rate of  
Exchange.  
New York Correspondents Trevor & Colgate, Mor-  
ton & Co.

**JOHN A. KLEIN, C. C. FLOWERS. GEO. M. KLEIN**

**President. Vice-President. Cashier.**

**Mississippi Valley Bank,**

**A BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT,**

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

**N. Y. Correspondent—Bank of the Manhattan Co.**

**GEO. L. HOLMES. ALEX. MACBETH.**

**HOLMES & MACBETH,**

**STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,**

**CHARLESTON, S. C.**

**Key box 44.**

**G. P. CURRY,**

**EXCHANGE BANK AUGUSTA, GA.**

Southern Securities of every description, viz.: Un-  
current Bank Notes; State, City & Railroad Stocks,  
Bonds and Coupons.

Collections made in all parts of this State and  
South Carolina and remitted for on day of collec-  
tion, at current rate of New York Exchange.

**New Orleans Cards.****UNION NATIONAL BANK**

**OF**

**New Orleans.**

This Bank, organized under the general law of Con-  
gress with its capital of

**\$600,000**

Intact, is now fully prepared for Business.

As the first of the Old Institutions of the State to  
improve the opportunity of furnishing our population  
with the facilities of a local circulation on which the  
interest accrues to our people we respectfully solicit  
a portion of your Business

**Board of Directors:**

**M. M. SIMPSON, (of Salo-**  
**mon & Simpson.)**  
**JOHN PHELPS,**  
**E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,**  
**H. W. FARLEY,**  
**LEON GODCHAUX,**  
**F. VAN BENTHUYSEN,;**  
**WALTER PUGH,**  
**VICTOR MEYER,**  
**R. M. PON,**  
**W. HARTWELL,**  
**(S. J. VENABLE,**  
**CARL KOHN, Pres't**  
**THEO. HELLMAN, Vice Pres't,**  
**(of Seligman Hellman & Co.)**

**JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.**

**STATE NATIONAL BANK**

**OF NEW ORLEANS,**

Formerly **LOUISIANA STATE BANK**, incorporated

**1818.**

**Capital, \$500,000 | Limit, \$1,000,000**

Prompt attention given to collections upon all points

in the Southern States. Collections free of charge

other than actual cost upon distant places

Remittances promptly made at current rates of

exchange on the day of maturity

Exchange purchase and sold upon all points.

**SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres't**  
**E. RIGNEY, Vice-Pres't.**

**CHAS. L. C. DUPUY Cashier.**

**N. O. National Bank**

**OF**

**NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

**ALEX. WHEELER, President,**

**JAS. N. BEADLES, Vice-President.**

**RICHARD JONES, Cashier.**

Particular attention given to Collections, both in  
the City and all points in connection with it. Prompt  
returns made at best rate of Exchange, and no charge  
made, excepting that actually paid upon any distant  
point. Correspondence solicited.

**NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT**

**NINTH NATIONAL BANK**

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**MORE THAN**

**ONE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF**

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**ABLEST LIVING WRITERS.**

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"The best of all our eclectic publications."

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"Frankly speaking, we aver that 'The Living Age

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"Every weekly number of 'Littell's Living Age

nowadays is equal to a first-class monthly. For solid

merit, it is the cheapest magazine in the land."

Published weekly at \$3 00 a year, free of postage.

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For Ten Dollars LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, weekly  
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ture and either one of the Leading magazines of  
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**HARPER'S MONTHLY (OR WEEKLY, OR PAZAR), THE**  
**ATLANTIC MONTHLY, LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, THE**  
**GALAXY, OLD AND NEW, OF APPLETON'S JOURNAL**  
**(weekly); or, for \$3 50, THE LIVING AGE AND OUR**  
**YOUNG FOLKS. Address as above.**

## Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
MARKET NATIONAL BANK  
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of  
business on the 16th day of December, 1871.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,222,610 55
Overdrafts.....	2,741 50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule).....	1,000 00
Due from national banks.....	269,376 47
Due from state banks and bankers.....	40,889 15
Banking-house.....	35,000 00
Current expenses.....	622 07 54
Taxes paid.....	29,940 58
Checks and other cash items, including revenue stamps.....	46,424 04
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	339,035 14
Bills of national banks.....	27,235 00
Bills of state banks.....	194 00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	8,030 13
Specie, viz.:—Coin.....	\$4,321 39
Gold Treasury notes.....	179,000 00
Checks on other banks, pay- able in gold.....	39,386 15
Legal-tender notes.....	267,163 00
3 per cent certificates.....	70,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,138,425 32</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund.....	360,163 11
Discount.....	\$56,235 25
Exchange.....	1,739 48
Interest.....	25,519 56
Profit and loss.....	21,769 88
Circulating notes received from Comptroller.....	\$148,000 00
Amount on hand.....	9,390 00
Amount outstanding.....	\$458,610 00
State Bank circulation outstanding.....	7,300 00
Dividends unpaid.....	855 00
Individual deposits.....	1,760,769 00
Certified checks.....	165,851 59
Due to national banks (as per schedule).....	217,783 94
Due to State banks and bankers (as per schedule).....	11,829 58
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$4,138,425 32</b>

I, A. GILBERT, Cashier of the Market National  
Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and  
belief.  
STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK:  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first  
day of December, 1871. THOMAS HINWOOD,  
Notary Public in and for the County of New York.  
Correct—Attest.

R. BAYLES,  
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., { Directors.  
THOMAS ROWE,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
of New York, at the close of business on December  
16th, 1871.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,741,255 52
Overdrafts.....	17,282 97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	\$100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	725,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	711,300 00
Other bonds.....	1,836,000 00
Due from national banks.....	578,708 25
Due from other banks and bankers.....	15,283 88
Furniture and fixtures.....	10,000 00
Premiums.....	142,504 11
Cash items.....	11,930 07
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	385,481 84
Bills of other national banks.....	51,947 00
Fractional currency.....	6,788 38
Specie, viz.:—coin.....	\$5,441 60
Gold Treasury notes.....	186,900 00
Gold checks on other banks.....	5,572 00
Legal tender notes.....	184,929 00
Clearing-house certificates.....	415,000 00
Three per cent certificates.....	60,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,574,333 30</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$500,000 00
Surplus fund.....	250,000 00
Profit and loss.....	4,067 75
National bank circulation outstanding.....	296,410 10
Dividends unpaid.....	50 00
Individual deposits.....	1,088,212 86
Certified checks.....	85,772 99
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	196,816 66
United States deposits.....	768,411 24
Due to national banks.....	5,691,876 64
Due to other banks and bankers.....	494,715 16
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,574,333 30</b>

I, GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier of the First National  
Bank of New York, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and  
belief.  
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:—  
S. C. THOMPSON,  
J. THOMPSON, { Directors.  
E. SCHOFIELD,

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK:  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first  
day of December, 1871.

FISHER A. BAKER, Notary.  
S. M. SWENSON. W. M. PERKINS. D. L. KERNION.

SWENSON, PERKINS & Co.,  
80 Wall Street New York.

PERKINS, SWENSON & Co.,  
New Orleans

Exchange sold on Texas and Louisiana. Collections  
made on all accessible points.

Cobbedge & Hazlehurst,  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
MAISON GA.

Make Collections and do a General Banking and  
Brokerage Business.

REFER TO EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

## Financial.

BANKING HOUSE OF  
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

12 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, sub-  
ject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at  
FOUR PER CENT per annum.  
Collections made throughout the United States, the  
British Provinces and Europe.  
Governments Securities bought and sold.

A. D. Williams & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

40 Wall Street New York.

Stocks and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A. DENISON WILLIAMS, J. P. WILLIAMS,  
Member of the Member of the  
N. York Stock Exchange N. York Stock Exchange.

J. M. Weith & Arents,

DEALERS IN

SOUTHERN AND

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES,  
No. 19 NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

CAMMANN & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

8 Wall Street, New York.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and give  
particular attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE  
OF GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

Gibson, Casanova & Co.

BANKERS

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold  
on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency  
or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with  
the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.  
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest  
COLLECTED on all bills at all points of the UNION  
and BRITISH PROVINCES.

## AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH  
AMERICA,  
48 Wall Street.

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, China,  
Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America  
also Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers avail-  
able in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in  
London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current  
rates, also cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on  
Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco Bills  
Collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,  
AGENTS, MCKINLAY, & Agents.

TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

TAUSSIG, GEMPP & Co.,

BANKERS,

323 North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEMPP & TAUSSIG,

BANKERS,

24 Junghoff St., Frankfurt On Main.

## AGENCY OF THE

Spanish Popular Bank of Barcelona.

The Capital of this Bank is - - - \$1,000,000

In addition to this amount, the Bank has been  
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# THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,

A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 13.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1871.

NO. 339.

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## The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued on Saturday morning, with the latest news up to midnight of Friday.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, delivered by carrier to city subscribers, and mailed to all others, (exclusive of postage), For One Year..... \$10 00  
For Six Months..... 6 00  
The CHRONICLE will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued by letter. Postage is 20 cents per year, and is paid by the subscriber at his own post-office.  
WILLIAM B. DANA, } PUBLISHERS,  
JOHN G. FLOYD, JR. } 79 and 81 William Street, NEW YORK.  
Post Office Box 4,592.  
Mr. Alex. Holmes is our only agent in the New England States. His address is P. O. Box 2,379, Boston.

The Publishers cannot be responsible for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.

A neat file for holding current numbers of the CHRONICLE is sold at the office for 50 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 25. The first and second volumes of the CHRONICLE are wanted by the publishers.

### WILL GOLD GO LOWER?

The monetary and commercial circles of this city are agitated just now by two topics of no small practical moment,—the future course of gold and the existing stringency of money. These questions are closely connected. As to the latter there is a prevailing belief that the disbursement of 150 millions in dividends and other payments which have to be made early in the new year must have the effect of giving greater monetary ease and of diffusing a healthy stimulus throughout every department of productive industry. This expectation is as usual discounted in Wall Street, and accounts for the great strength of the movements at the Stock Exchange which have surprised some of the most shrewd observers. It has also contributed with other things to sustain the price of government bonds, and to give a sanguine impulse to commerce and trade. This period of the year usually brings an arrest of activity and an anxious retrospect of the year's business. There are few fresh commercial engagements, and the desire is rather to close up old and unfruitful undertakings, so as to start clear with the new year. This conservative tone of feeling has been somewhat stimulated by the recent failures among the weak banks and over-extended firms. But it is also a symptom of that healthy caution and prudence which has presided for some

years over our commercial and financial enterprise. Hence the number and extent of the mercantile failures has been much smaller than might have been expected from the spasms in the loan market, the experience of former years, the declining profits of trade, the heavy expenses of conducting business, and the sharp contraction of credits incident to the rise of our currency towards the specie standard. With the most prudent management our merchants, manufacturers and business men often find their best calculations thwarted by the event; and the general prosperity and solvency of the industrial community must be largely due to that system of short credits and prudent caution which have been enforced on them by the action of the banks and by the experience and the disasters of the past three or four years.

One of the most gratifying features of the situation is the co-existence of so much general prosperity with a continued descent in the price of gold. This week the premium has fallen to 108½, which is a lower point than has ever been struck since the inflation period set in with the issue of paper money in 1862. The question now is whether gold has reached its lowest point, and whether the depression will be permanent. Opinions on this question are very much divided; but the prevailing belief seems to be that gold is too low, and that as soon as the temporary depressing forces are removed or abated, an upward turn must eventually set in. As to the nature of these forces, or how we may measure their direction and violence, the authorities are by no means agreed. What is certain is, that the 22 millions of gold disbursed by the Sub-Treasury in payment of the bonds of 1862, since 1st December, have mysteriously disappeared from circulation. This sum has not found its way into the banks. The theory is that with a vast amount of other gold, heretofore hoarded in private hands, it is by some secret circuitous course going abroad. Hence it is argued the price of gold is too low relatively to other commodities, and there is a drain of the precious metals from this country to Europe, Asia, and elsewhere. The undue depression, we are told, is doing harm; and makes it more profitable to export specie than any other of our products. There is much in these arguments that is worthy of examination, though, perhaps, they are being pushed to an extreme. In any case, however, the vulgar error that if any temporary depression of gold is effected below its normal level, the country is therefore bringing its currency nearer to the specie basis ought to be exploded, and has done mischief wherever it has been admitted as a guiding principle of financial administration in this country, or in others afflicted with a depreciated paper money. We can never too much insist on the fact that there is but one legitimate method of bringing down the gold premium, and that is by appreciating the currency and causing it to rise in value. We have always advo-



cated and are now in favor of a return to specie payments, as early and as directly as possible; and on that account we are the more earnest in warning the public against mistaking an apparent and deceptive movement for a real progress. The gold premium is the thermometer which rises and falls responsive to the changing value of our paper money. We might as well try to heat a room by warming the thermometer which marks its temperature as hope to improve our paper currency by tampering with the price of gold. The precious metals will adjust their own value with unerring accuracy in obedience to the laws of trade, if we leave them free, and devote ourselves to improving the currency itself.

Nothing is more certain than that the solution of the problem whether the present low premium will be permanent and is likely to suffer further reduction, turns wholly on the question whether our greenback currency is improving in value. If so, then, by the laws governing paper money the appreciation must have been produced in one of two ways. Either the volume must have been reduced, or the field it has to cover must have been extended. Each of these causes separately may produce the result, but both are seldom found operating together. The history of our paper money inflation during and since the war abundantly shows the connection between the volume of the currency and its value. The extraordinary expansion produced by Mr. Chase in 1864 when he issued the five per cent legal tenders with a view to float his ten-forties, sent gold up from 159 on the 1st March to 259 on the 1st August. When these legal tenders matured and retired from circulation the price of gold resumed its downward course to the end of the war, when a new set of influences began to operate with the return of peace, the emancipation of the South and the consequent absorption of vast masses of greenbacks by the commerce of that vast region of the country. Every year under the operation of these causes, 50 to 75 millions of greenbacks were sent South, many of which never returned. A new field was thus opened for the use of currency, and to us at the North the effect was the same as if our volume of greenbacks had suffered a much greater contraction than had really been made. This extension of the area for the use of greenbacks is going on every year, and the result is that, the country needs and uses twice as large an aggregate as formerly. The growth and expansion of the business of our people, and their diffusion over a wider and still widening area from the Atlantic across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Rio Grande, have given such an impulse to our national progress and general commerce that we are growing up towards the level of our present volume of circulation, and when we reach that level, specie would be at par without any legislation to compel the approximation of the two. Whether it is consistent with a sound policy to await that gradual recovery, or whether, as Mr. Sumner thinks, we should hasten the return of monetary health and a metallic basis the people virtually decided when the further contraction of the currency was forbidden near the close of Mr. McCulloch's administration of the Treasury. Until that decision is revoked all speedy approach to the specie standard is hopeless and gold will be likely to rule higher instead of lower than at present. The tightness of money has its effect among the minor causes which force gold down. As the stringency is relaxed, and other temporary causes of depression disappear, an upward tendency can scarcely, as it would seem, be prevented.

#### THE CALLED BONDS AND THE SECRETARY.

Mr. Boutwell, on Thursday, called 20 millions more of the Five-Twenties of 1862, making 140 millions in all. He

has thus performed his part of the contract made last August with the Syndicate. How they are performing theirs is but imperfectly known, and the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter is looked for with increasing impatience. The first call for 100 millions matured on the 1st of December; the second call for 20 millions will mature at the beginning of March, and this third call will mature two weeks later, the bonds being now redeemable on demand in gold. The rapidity with which the two last calls have occurred has tended with other circumstances to unsettle still further the foreign exchanges, and has stirred up to more activity the public dissatisfaction with the new loan and its management. This unpopularity has its origin partly in the fact that more of secrecy has been thrown around the negotiation than has ever been permitted in the placing of any previous Government loan. A more potent cause is the apprehension that private interest rather than the public good have been consulted in the whole arrangements. To say the truth, Mr. Boutwell, with all his inexperience in such large negotiations seems to have had his suspicions, and the Syndicate found some difficulty in making him pliant to their purposes. Several tedious months were thus spent in fruitless persuasions. At last, however, his scruples were hushed in his desire to distinguish himself by doing something novel for the funding of the debt. The perseverance of the Syndicate was rewarded by a bargain, containing the following conditions, which were never conceded by any great Government in high credit, and will never be again proposed to the Treasury of the United States. The first condition was that in addition to the lawful commission, prescribed by act of Congress, a large bonus should be given to the Syndicate in the shape of a payment of double interest on all bonds negotiated. Secondly, the Syndicate claimed, and Mr. Boutwell granted them, the privilege of "calling" for 130 millions, or any less sum, of the new fives within six months. The Secretary also agreed to sell no more during that time to anybody, giving the Syndicate the monopoly of retailing them here as well as abroad. The use of this monopoly of the sale in this country is seen from the third proposition, which was that Mr. Boutwell should put a "pressure" on the National Banks to induce them to take a part of these 130 millions off the hands of the Syndicate. This "pressure" is well remembered. It succeeded admirably and resulted in placing fifty millions of the new fives in the banks, leaving 80 millions only to be sold abroad. For the sale of these 80 millions six months was allowed from the 1st of September, the bonds bearing interest all the time to the Syndicate. There was a fourth stipulation by which the Treasury was bound to go on making purchases of five-twenties as fast as its means would allow, and also to "call" for redemption 140 millions of the earliest five-twenties of 1862, which were mostly held abroad. These five-twenties were then below par, and a lively speculation was at once started, in which members of the Syndicate are said to have realized large profits, going into the market and buying boldly, as they had the option of forcing Mr. Boutwell to take their bonds at higher figures—either as purchases for the Sinking Fund or by calls for the 140 millions. The profit on the bonds thus disposed of to the Treasury, and speculated in without risking a dollar of their own capital, is estimated at more than a million of dollars, while their other profits from bonus and commissions are estimated at over 2 millions.

In return for all these concessions the Syndicate does not seem to have bound itself by any absolute engagement to take the new five per cent bonds and complete the business. If the market had failed to take them off their hands at a profit during the six months, Mr. Boutwell held no security,

we believe, by which the negotiation could be enforced. He seems to have contented himself with binding the Treasury without reciprocally binding the Syndicate. He bound the Treasury to pay them double interest on all the bonds they could pass off within the limit of 80 millions, and at the expense of the public he made a free gift to the Syndicate of privileges equivalent to all the money which the Treasury could save by the reduction of interest during two years.

Such facts suggest that the new loan was negotiated rather for the benefit of the Syndicate than for the relief of the Treasury, and that in regard to the pressure of the debt, the tax-payers and the people of this country will be in no better a position than if the funding operation had been omitted by Mr. Boutwell and undertaken two years hence, in 1873. But there are many other causes for the unpopularity of this new loan. One of the most important is the conviction which has taken deep root in the public mind that the whole negotiation was illegal and in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the act of Congress. Mr. Boutwell in preparing his answer to the Ways and Means Committee will do well to be very full and explicit on this point, for the charge is one of the gravest which could be brought against a high officer of the administration. We have always been friendly to him and have no wish to judge him harshly, but the people will demand to be satisfied. The loan was authorised by the act of Congress of July 14, 1870, as amended January 20, 1871. These acts expressly forbid the payment of more than one-half per cent commission to agents, and also forbid the sale of the bonds for less than par in coin. The following are the essential parts of the law:

§ 1.— \* \* \* But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.

§ 2.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act, at not less than their par value for coin, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption of any of the bonds of the United States outstanding, and known as Five-Twenty bonds, at their par value, or he may exchange the same for such Five-Twenty bonds, par for par; but the bonds hereby authorized shall be used for no other purpose whatsoever. And a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same.

It has been said that the Secretary has violated the first of these sections by increasing the aggregate of the public debt. We do not think this charge can be sustained. What he has done is not to duplicate the principal but to pay double interest. He took special pains to avoid any addition to the aggregate of outstanding debt. It was with a view thereto that he sent his Assistant Secretary, Judge Richardson, with a force of 20 or 30 clerks to open a branch of the Treasury in London. This transfer of the Treasury to foreign soil may be impeached, but it no doubt shields the Secretary from the charge of violating the first section of the law, and increasing the principal of the debt. How he will answer the other points remains to be seen. In the first place he is charged with exceeding the appropriation and burdened the Treasury with illegal expenses. Congress appropriated a sum not to exceed \$650,000 to pay the entire expense of converting the \$130,000,000 of Five per cents just negotiated. This was a very liberal remuneration. But Mr. Boutwell admits more than three times that expense, and has thus paid a higher sum for commissions than we ever tolerated even in the darkest days of our civil war. Congress intended that half of the amount saved the first year by reduction of interest should pay the cost of conversion, and the residue belonged to the people. Mr. Boutwell has taken two years' savings, and without law or authority, so far as appears, has handed them over to the Syndicate. The law provided that the burdens of the tax payers should

not be increased by Mr. Boutwell's funding operation. But these burdens are heavier by two millions of dollars than if he had let the funding experiments entirely alone. As to the losses to business by the derangement of the exchanges and of our foreign commerce resulting from these negotiations, they have rather to do with Mr. Boutwell's popularity than his responsibility, though these needless troubles have occurred precisely as he was warned beforehand by disinterested advisers.

#### THE CITY DEPOSITS AND WHERE THEY SHOULD BE PLACED

The whole system of manipulating the city deposits needs to be reversed, and the present time is singularly favorable for beginning the reform. These deposits are, at the close of the year, extremely large, in consequence of the payment of the taxes. The Broadway Bank, as is well known, has for some years been the depository of these moneys, and a change is about to be made. That bank has been used in the frauds and irregularities of the deposed magnates of the "ring," and under the purer system which is now beginning, a new selection is inevitable. The transfer of the large sums which are now in that institution to the credit of the city will, however, be gradually made, and it is announced that the Park Bank has been chosen as one of the new depositories. Three or four other banks ought to be appointed to share the responsibility; and never more we trust will the city be dependent on the credit or solvency of a single bank as the custodian of its funds. As to the Park Bank, it has long occupied a prominent position among our city banks, and has been especially conspicuous for its large line of deposits. Its capital is but two millions, and its deposits some time ago were 28 millions. They fell to 24 millions just before the Chicago fire, and were, during the succeeding panic, reduced below 20 millions. At present they amount to 18 millions, or 9 times the amount of the paid up capital of the bank. Now that the institution has become one of the designated depositories of the city, its capital ought to be increased to four or five millions to give the needful security to the public. This bank has had a gratifying amount of success, and has been conducted with unusual discrimination and skill. Its growth has been unexampled for a small, young bank, and to secure the high position it has reached, an enlargement of its capital is indispensable.

In the selection of the other banks which are to share the responsibility of custodians of the city funds, a paramount regard should of course be had to the stability of the institutions, and to their sound management. The recent failures of three or four of our city banks show the need of scrutiny. We are entering on a period of special danger to financial corporations, and especially to such as owe large sums of money which they are obliged to lend out on interest. Our position is analogous to that of England during her approach to specie payments after the close of the Napoleonic wars. That period was signalized by a large number of bank failures, produced partly by the contraction of credits, the collapse of securities and the unsettlement of values; and partly by the universal expansion into which they had been allured during long seductive years of previous inflation.

We urge our banks to accept the warning. There has been, and still is, a lively competition among them for business. This was exhibited last week when the Ocean Bank had no sooner failed than another bank was found to take the risks of accepting some 40 country accounts, including those of private firms, and distant banks, part National and part State organizations, engaging to pay their drafts. Remembering that the assets of these correspondents were locked up in the insolvent bank, and that their powers to remit would of necessity be crippled, ordinary caution would take the alarm, and such an undertaking was evidently extra-hazardous.



This is but one instance out of many that we could mention. The banks are so numerous that they are continually bidding against each other for deposit business; and the inducements they offer to invite business threatens to unsettle the foundations of our banking machinery, and to render it less and less able every year to meet the financial convulsions of the future.

The new city Comptroller, Mr. Andrew H. Green, should exercise a wise scrutiny into the condition and management of the banks he may authorize to keep and hold the funds of which he is the custodian. And as we have said there should be 4 or 5 of these depositories. If any trouble should arise and the money of the city should be lost, the public will look to him as the responsible person. For the change has been made by him and on his sole personal authority. He has been so judicious and has won deserved confidence in his arrangements so far, that we doubt not he will use a wise discretion in the choice of his new depositories.

An adequate capital lies at the foundation of all good banking. We might easily extend the argument. Take for example a bank of small capital and large deposits. Other things being equal it is evident that such a bank offers much less security to its private dealers as well as to the depositories of public monies, than a bank of larger capital. Moreover, the security is doubled in the National banks as compared with those organized under State laws. This double security arises from the individual liability of stockholders which we have often explained. As we have received numerous inquiries on the subject we quote the provisions both of the State law and of the National Bank law on this subject. The latter reads as follows:

§ 12. The shareholders of any association formed under the provisions of this act shall be held individually responsible, equally and rateably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts and engagements of such association to the extent of amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares; except that shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws, having not less than five millions of dollars of capital actually paid in, and a surplus of 20 per centum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares; and such surplus of 20 per centum shall be kept undiminished and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this act (i. e., the 25 per cent reserve); and if at any time there shall be a deficiency in said surplus of 20 per centum, the said banking association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until such deficiency shall be made good; and in case of such deficiency the Comptroller of the Currency may compel such banking association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act.

The law of the State of New York on the individual liability question will be found in Section 7, Article 8, of the Constitution, which is as follows:

§ 7. The stockholders in every corporation and joint stock association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or any kind of paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

Applying these provisions to the three banks which failed last week, we see that, as they were all national banks, they will be almost certain to pay their depositors in full, because the receiver will be able to assess the stockholders. In the case of the Stuyvesant Bank, which failed some time ago, the depositors will probably suffer, for it was an institution organized under State laws, and the stockholders are not assessable for the safety of the depositors; because the State banks are not now banks of circulation, their notes being subjected to a heavy tax, and driven out of existence by the Internal Revenue Law, so as to leave the field of currency exclusively to the national banks. It is impossible to give a clearer illustration of the necessity that a bank should have an adequate capital to sustain its line of deposits.

But the credit, solvency and financial strength of our city banks are largely extended by means of the Clearing-

House. This organization offers a body by which our banks act together in one body and mutually support each other, not only in ordinary times, but especially in presence of commercial panic. They hold 217 millions of deposits on a basis of 85 millions of capital, and a minimum of 25 per cent reserve. Still as we have lately seen in the case of the Ocean Bank and some affiliated institutions the power of the Clearing House is limited, and it cannot guarantee the solvency of any of its associated banks, or their rights to the highest credit. But it is gratifying to find that recent events have determined that body to adopt some additional precautions which will tend to promote the integrity of the banking system. In their statements hereafter the Association design to report only their own members, leaving the other banks whose returns have been simply affiliated without being organized as members of the Association to enter the Clearing House in the usual way if they desire so to do. The difference in the weekly statement will not deduct quite five millions of deposits, while in lawful reserve it will be less than \$750,000. Some other improvements which have been thought desirable and conducive to the safety or efficiency of the banks we may perhaps refer to next week.

#### KITE-FLYING IN THE SUGAR TRADE.

The new expedients to which resort is had to raise money for stock and other speculations are rapidly infecting and injuring almost every branch of legitimate trade. Time was when the needy borrower must always go to his bank or banker, leave his business paper for discount, or deposit his collaterals, and thus obtain the accommodation desired. Now the devices for obtaining the same end are innumerable, very many of which our readers are familiar with. Little, however, is, we think, generally known of the details of the process as connected with the sugar importing business. The plan is somewhat as follows: The Havana or Matanzas house receives the order, and, without attaching bills of lading, draws on the firm here the invoice amount of the sugar, melado or molasses shipped, at sixty days' sight, mostly in currency, at times in gold. On the arrival of the sugar by sailing vessel, or, in cases of immediate necessity for funds, by steamer, the sugars are very frequently, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, generally sold on the dock at the price they will then bring. The draft by means of which the Havana commission merchant reimburses himself is presented simultaneously with the arrival of the sugar, and as it is payable only at the end of sixty three days, the latter has plenty of time left to collect his cash bill from the refiner, or grocer, or exporter if sold in bond, and use the money in Broad street speculations, or otherwise, till the drafts fall due. If, at that time, he finds there has been a loss on the sugar, but a larger gain on the stocks or cotton bought with the proceeds, the venture is closed up with a net gain. But if the operator desires a longer time to turn his stocks, the telegraph to Cuba is made to serve him, and the next steamer or sailing vessel brings other coveted little invoices, which perform such wonders, the last merchandize providing for the previous bill; and this process is continued until the stocks show a profit, or until a crisis comes, and the whole edifice topples over with a crash.

In the meantime the intermediate parties are all smiles; the Havana commission merchant pockets his commission, after paying the planter or his factor more, in a great many instances, than the ruling London and New York values would warrant. The steamship agent also smiles obligingly because of the handsome freights which his line earns from these very people. The Havana sugar and exchange brokers admire the customers who keep them busy, and when the sugar gets there, the Brooklyn storage agent is all smiles as the arrivals are in excess of the wants of the



market, and must be temporarily stored; and so all the intermediate parties are pleased, including the sugar broker, and the note shaver's agent in Wall street, who has to place the acceptance of the kite-flyer eventually on the market, to accommodate the holder, who, if a commission merchant, executing orders for Cuba, or a manufacturer or his agent, receiving direct Havana orders, is generally in need of cash.

There is one class of the community, however, who are not satisfied with this kind of business, and that is the regular importer, who makes the staple his life study, and who, for himself and friends in the colonies, now-a-days encounters serious difficulties in steering his course, since the kite-flyer keeps the Cuban and other producing markets unduly high, and the New York market unduly low, from the very commencement of the export season.

The facts here related are notorious, and every banker who is connected with Cuba knows that we do not exaggerate when we say that a most flagrant evil here exists. It has been discussed within a month or two, both here and in Havana, but if the subject is allowed to slumber, we shall have our sugar business (the most important trade we have) in a very unsafe condition. There is, however, a remedy, and it is in the hands of the bankers, if they will rigidly apply it; they have themselves suggested it; it is to order their correspondents to buy and remit no drafts except the most undoubted ones, and if at all doubtful, to insist on the attachment of bills of lading. In this manner the evil can be effectually stopped, for this style of business is generally carried on by weak houses.

The good old sugar business will then be re-established on a solid basis, the staple will again be handed over to the legitimate laws of supply and demand, and the stocks, instead of being carried at our four ports will be the bulk in Cuba, part afloat, and a more moderate portion here. We shall then also see the revival of the consignment business, which has been such a source of profit in the past among our old houses, many of whom, to keep in the business, have now to work on joint account, without commission on either side, unwillingly making each transaction a speculation.

#### THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

The people of the lake ports are again moving in the matter of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. To further this project and make it appear to possess a national importance a convention was assembled on the 13th instant, the purport of the deliberations of which may be gathered from the following resolutions, adopted as expressing the sense of the convention:

WHEREAS, This Convention is deeply impressed with this central thought, to wit: That the true prosperity of any nation can only be found in the greatest prosperity of its individual members, and the various commercial and internal relations between the different States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the General Government at Washington should at once adopt a liberal policy as to intercommunication between the West and tidewater, by the great lakes and the rivers leading to and from the centres of the States lying adjacent thereto.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal is of great national importance, and Representatives in Congress are requested to do all in their power to procure an appropriation for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of the State of New York be requested to grant permission to the General Government to enter upon its territory for the purpose of surveying and constructing the Niagara Ship Canal.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be forwarded to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress.

There is no disguising the fact that there is a strong influence in favor of this project, not in the West only, but in the New England States, and it is understood that the representatives of both sections in Congress have been in-

duced to pledge their support to the measure, when brought before that body in the shape of a bill making the required appropriation. The States interested in the project, to the extent of sending delegates to the convention are Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, and that portion of New York of which Oswego is the commercial circle. An effort is to be made to force the scheme to a favorable consideration in Congress during the present session, and, although we do not believe that the desired appropriation will be obtained, the influences arrayed in its support are sufficiently formidable to justify a brief consideration of its claims to recognition as an improvement of national importance.

The popularity of this scheme is, of course, chiefly owing to the belief that the construction of the proposed canal would secure to the Lake ports the realization of a long cherished dream of "direct trade" with Europe. Unless this can be accomplished by its completion, the work would at once assume the character of a local improvement, with nothing whatever to recommend it to the favor of the Government. To secure this direct trade for the West, or even to improve its communication with the markets of the world, none would go further than we; for we believe that the prosperity of that rich agricultural section means the prosperity of the whole country. And yet as this question now comes up, there are many doubts and difficulties which must be removed before the feasibility of the plan can be considered as settled. It is, of course, even now possible for a lake steamer to take a cargo of grain from Toledo or Detroit to Liverpool, but such direct shipments are not made, for the simple reason that they would prove necessarily unprofitable to the shippers, since any vessel capable of making such a voyage would need to be of very light draft, and of proportionately limited carrying capacity, to say nothing of doubtful sea worthiness. Suppose, then, the proposed ship-canal were built, and the difficulties at that point removed, are there not others which would prevent the realization of the scheme? For instance, the depth of water in St. Clair channel is, by Government report, stated to be seldom more than twelve, and never so much as fourteen feet, and owing to the fact that its bottom is a bed of shifting sand, it is considered to be a very difficult matter to permanently deepen it. But if this were overcome, is it not a fact that few of the lake ports have as much depth of water as is now found in the St. Clair channel? If this be so, the benefit of a commodious ship-canal around Niagara would be limited to such of the Lake Erie ports as have good harbor accommodations; but it must be remembered that, in a very few years, at the furthest, the Lake Superior region will furnish the great bulk of our lake country exports. It is from this region that much of our breadstuffs will be drawn, and twelve feet is the greatest depth of the channel leading from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, the bottom of which is of smooth rock for many miles. To deepen the water at this point to admit of the passage of vessels adapted to deep sea navigation, would involve a cost nearly as great as that of building the proposed canal.

These are considerations which cannot be overlooked by any one who is disposed to give this project careful consideration. In this connection we must remember that trans-oceanic trade is now carried on in large steamers and other freightage vessels of from four to six thousand tons burden, and drawing from twenty to twenty-five feet of water; taking the places of the smaller vessels which monopolized the carrying trade a few years ago. With large vessels of this description steamers adapted to lake navigation could never hope to compete. Only a short time ago the merchants of Montreal petitioned the Dominion Government to deepen the channel through Lake St. Peter, so as to pass

vessels drawing twenty-four feet of water and carrying from four thousand to five thousand tons cargo, for the reason that they could no longer run their small ships in profitable competition with the larger vessels plying from this port, and because without the improvement called for they could never hope to retain any hold upon the grain trade of the Northwest. With this fact in view the idea of running light draft steamers from the lake ports to Liverpool, does not seem practicable.

And if direct trade is not established by this proposed ship canal, wherein consists its use, except to a very limited section, since the capacity of the Erie Canal has never yet been fully utilized, and it is not likely to be for several years to come? During the past ten years the average annual increase in the tonnage movement by the Erie Canal has been about 10 per cent. Supposing this increase to be continued in about the same annual percentage, it is estimated by those best informed that, with no improvement in the tonnage by which greater speed in the movement of boats can be secured, the capacity of the single locks will be reached in seven years and of the double locks in thirteen years. When it is necessary the single locks can be enlarged, but long before this time steam will have taken the place of the present primitive system of towage by horse power, and the saving of time thus secured will effect an important economy in the cost of transportation, besides giving the canal double its present capacity by enabling shippers to make double their present average number of trips per season. In view, then, of these facts the necessity for this work does not seem to exist, especially when we consider that direct trade with Europe could not, except to a very limited extent, be accomplished by it.

#### THE GREEK MERCHANTS AND THE COTTON MARKET.

The influence of the Greeks at New York and Liverpool in the markets for cotton, grain, and other produce, is so great and constant that a few words about their country and themselves may not be out of place.

Athens, this gem of antiquity, was not destined to remain for ever buried in ruins. A new era was ushered in for her on the termination of a successful struggle for independence, from 1821 to 1829. In 1835 it became the capital of modern Greece. It is situated in the Province of Livadia, confronting the northern coast of the Peloponnese, close to the Bay of Aegina, between the rivers Ilyssus and Kephissus, in a plain covered with olive groves. The old ports are now too shallow, with the exception of Porto Leone, the ancient Piræus, which is the present harbor of the capital; small, it is true, but well guarded, and connected with Athens by a railway, six miles in length. The city contained but 10,000 inhabitants in 1835, but has increased to five times that number during the subsequent thirty-six years. The exports of Greece, consisting of wines, wool, silk, olive oil, wax, honey, and fruits, amount annually to about \$10,000,000, gold, of our money, and the imports to about \$14,000,000.

With characteristic foresight and energy the Greeks, immediately after the close of their revolutionary struggle, established an admirably organized bank at Athens, to which a thirty year charter was granted, with the privilege of note issue, the smallest denomination being at the time of about three dollars of our money (25 drachms). This institution, though private, enjoyed the protection of the Government, the notes being receivable at the public offices. From this beginning Athens' importance as a banking centre in the Mediterranean and Oriental trade has assumed considerable proportions. And how could it have been otherwise, for the commercial standing then (1835) already attained by

the Greek houses at most of the larger Mediterranean ports was very high.

Greece is indebted to commerce for nearly every thing which her people possess, and considering the devastation of the most desperate and heroic struggle which this century has seen, the long abjection and crushing despotism of the Moslem rule, wonders have since been accomplished. The nation, represented by its merchants, has proved in peace as well as it did in war, that those qualities which command success have as little degenerated from the ancient times, as those of the Jews or the Catalans of Spain.

Quite a number of ports have in the meantime grown into importance in the kingdom, such as Syra, Nauplia, Kalamata, Navarino, Patras, Salona, and the historically famous Missolonghi, defended by Byron himself during the war of independence.

The retrocession of the Ionian Islands by Great Britain has also added much to the commercial wealth and prominence of Greece, which besides commends itself to our attention as the country which will one day form the nucleus for an enlarged realm, when the inevitable fate of the "sick man" shall cause a grouping together of the races, which now compose the unwieldy dominion of the Sublime Porte.

The prominent characteristics of the Greeks as business men and merchants are known the world over. They furnish also some of the most daring sailors of the Mediterranean. The growth of the merchant marine of the country has been rapid and astonishing. There are Greek Islands, which have been exclusively devoted to ship-building, such as Hydra, Spezzia and Psara. The Turco-Russian war, the French revolution of 1830, but more than any other war, the Crimean, afforded the neutral Greeks capital chances for good freights and brilliant adventures in the Black Sea the Mediterranean, and beyond them.

The opening of the Suez Canal has also given them a welcome opportunity to take a fresh start, and in an extended direction. Although not large, their vessels are well built, and being specially constructed to enter shallow waters, like our own schooners, the innumerable Mediterranean ports give them constant and profitable employment, for they are sure to find Greek merchants in every one of them. The merchant marine now reaches 5,156 vessels, of which 1,154 are seagoing, and 35 steamers, with a tonnage of 297,404 tons. Greek houses abound in nearly all the Mediterranean ports, and also at Liverpool, London, the French Atlantic ports, Bombay, Calcutta, Rio, our Southern ports, and we have some eight or ten in this city.

They are apparently not jealous of each other like many other nationalities, but combine, constantly, for united action, and by the means of branch houses they pay as few commissions (if any) as possible. The transactions are made on joint account, without a commission, in most instances, a method becoming all the more imperative, as the telegraph destroys the legitimate commission business in the great staples in which the Greeks delight. We have thus an explanation of the anomaly, which often puzzles us, that a Greek can ship cotton and grain where we cannot. Besides cotton, Rio coffee, Calcutta linseed, and general India produce are their favorite articles.

As regards cotton, it is through them that a very large portion of our shipments are made, and hence their importance to that trade. They are frequently better and more promptly informed than many others by reason of the free and full intercommunication among each other.

#### THE TOBACCO CROPS—KENTUCKY AND SEED LEAF—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Ohio Valley and adjacent country produces what is known to the trade as "Kentucky Tobacco," which, not including "Seed



Leaf" (grown mainly in more northern latitudes), embraces about two-thirds of the tobacco crop of the whole country, and a very considerable proportion of the product of the whole world. The important relations which this crop maintains to the whole trade need no further exemplification. The Louisville Journal recently published a statement of the product for the last year, from which it appears that the crop of Kentucky tobacco for 1870-71 was one of the largest on record—aggregating nearly two hundred thousand hhds., but the quality was deficient, and the increased number of hhds. did not represent any corresponding increase of weight, or of value according to weight. Prices consequently advanced materially towards the end of the crop year. This crop was disposed of as follows: Louisville sold 48,000 hhds.; Evansville, 9,000; Clarksville, 14,000; Hopkinsville, 6,000; Cairo, 1,500; Paducah, 15,000; St. Louis, 14,000; Cincinnati, 26,000; shipped to New Orleans direct from planters, 6,500; shipped to New York direct from planters, 12,500; sold direct to cutters and manufacturers, 5,000; put into strips and dried leaf, 40,000; total, 197,500 hhds.

With respect to the new crop, estimates vary from 130,000 to 144,000 hhds.; adopting the latter figure, the details would be as follows: Kentucky, 66,000 hhds.; Tennessee, 20,000 hhds.; Indiana, 33,000 hhds.; Illinois, 10,000 hhds., and Missouri, 15,000 hhds.; total, 144,000 hhds. This falling off is ascribed to a decreased area of planting, resulting from the unreliability of labor, inducing farmers to give more attention to cereals, which were at the planting season bringing relatively higher prices, and do not require so much or such skillful labor, while the tobacco trade was quite depressed. A trade circular, referring to this subject, estimates that of the current crop 85,000 to 90,000 hhds. may reach the seaboard, and observes that as to the quality and character of the new crop, indications are that the growth is superior to the preceding one. "The leaf is not of large size, but shows fine fibres and more body." Little injury was done by the frost in September, but in some districts more or less was cut green. In what are known as the cutting districts, the crop is fully as good as last year.

A great increase in the domestic consumption of tobacco is indicated in the revenue returns, but the export demand appears to be largely influenced by the price; if low, shippers will take large quantities; if high, they will get on with comparatively little. We learn that stocks of American tobacco are small in the principal markets on the continent, but that England has an excessive supply—say 30,000 hhds. The export of leaf tobacco from the United States for the year ending October 1, 1871, was stated at 96,547 hhds.

Current high prices will undoubtedly stimulate the effort to make a large crop next year, and in view of this fact the position of the trade and manufacture of tobacco is not well assured. Manufacturers themselves are reported to have speculated freely in manufactured tobacco; the production and stocks are known to show a large increase; and it remains to be seen what effect will be produced by an effort to close out stocks on hand, and curtail operations within the limits of legitimate wants.

As to seed leaf, the following is an approximate of the crop in the United States for the season of 1871-72:

	hhds.	hhds.
Kentucky and Western	130,000	144,000
Virginia	50,000	55,000
Maryland	28,000	30,000
Ohio	15,000	16,000
Total	223,000	245,000

Seed leaf is another and important branch of the cultivation and trade of tobacco. It has been grown mainly in the Eastern and Middle States—the more northern latitudes—where, until within a comparatively few years, it was deemed impracticable to grow tobacco at all. Latterly, as will be seen by the comparative statement below, the growth has extended westward, where the rich soils and comparatively cheap and intelligent labor seem to invite its cultivation. Seed leaf comes chiefly into competition with Spanish tobacco, the cost of which is greatly enhanced by an onerous import duty. The adaptability of the substitute to its purposes is indicated by the fact that notwithstanding the increased yield, the export thereof has almost ceased within the past two years; our domestic manufacturers have paid prices with which shippers could not compete; and Germany has been compelled to look elsewhere for supplies which she formerly drew from us when our product was smaller than now. Below we give an estimate of the growth of seed leaf tobacco in the United States for a series of years:

States.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Massachusetts and Connecticut.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
New York	16,000	30,000	34,000	28,000	38,000
Pennsylvania	4,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	18,000
Ohio	3,000	7,000	13,500	16,000	28,000
Western	10,000	13,500	13,500	25,000	38,000
	1,500	1,500	4,000	5,000	28,000
Total cases	34,500	56,000	75,000	84,000	150,000
The case weighs about 350 pounds.					

The marketable prices of seed leaf are much above those of leaf tobacco. The former may now be quoted as ranging in this market from 15c. to 55c., while the latter ranges from 8c. to 15c. What effect the enormous increase in the product will have upon prices is not yet apparent. Growers are so accustomed to high figures that they will not readily give way, while it seems probable that so large a quantity cannot be marketed except at lower prices. The prevailing opinion in trade circles seems to be, however, that prices will be pretty well supported, by a considerable portion of the crop being carried over into the next year.

#### CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 14th of December, 1871. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
New York— Union Springs	The First National Bank	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of Tenth National Bank of New York.
Maine— Bath	The Bath National Bank	The National Exchange Bank of Boston, approved in place of National Bank of Commerce of Boston.
Minnesota— Winona	The Second National Bank	The Cook County National Bank of Chicago and The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, approved as additional.
Pennsylvania— Greensburg	The Farmers' National Bank	The Trademans' National Bank of Pittsburg, approved.
Illinois— Joliet	The Will County National Bank	The Cook County National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Massachusetts— Pittsfield	The Pittsfield National Bank	The National Bank of Commerce of Boston, approved as additional.
New York— Goshen	The Goshen National Bank	The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, approved in place of Ocean National Bank of New York.
Massachusetts— Norwich	The Cape Cod National Bank of Norwich	The National Bank of the Commonwealth of Boston, approved in place of The National Bank of the Republic of Boston.
Kentucky— Richmond	The First National Bank of Richmond	The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, approved in place of The Ocean National Bank of New York.
Virginia— Staunton	The First National Bank of Staunton	The National Park Bank of New York, approved in place of The Ocean National Bank of New York.
Michigan— Niles	The Citizen's National Bank	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.

#### New National Banks.

The following is the only National Bank organized since the 14th instant, viz.:

Official No. 1,904—The First National Bank of Plymouth, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$50,000; paid in capital, \$33,000. H. C. Breckenridge, President; T. B. Tucker, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Dec. 15, 1871.

#### Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— DECEMBER 8.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam	short.	11.18½@11.19	Dec. 8.	short.	11.85
Antwerp	3 months.	25.65 @25.70	"	"	25.48½
Hamburg	"	13. 9½@13.10½	"	"	13.6½
Paris	"	26.17½@26.22½	"	"	25.75@25.80
Paris	short.	25.75 @25.85			
Vienna	3 months.	12. 5 @12.10	Dec. 8.	3 mos.	118.
Berlin	"	6.24½@6.24½	"	"	6.20½
Frankfort	"	119 @119½	"	"	118
St. Petersburg	"	32 @			
Cadiz	"	49 @49½			
Lisbon	90 days.	52½@			
Milan	3 months.	27.32½@27.57½			
Genoa	"	"			
Naples	"	"			
New York	"	"	Dec. 8.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica	"	"			
Havana	"	"	Nov. 30.	90 days	10½
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Nov. 6.	"	24½
Bahia	"	"	Nov. 9.	"	24½-½
Valparaiso	"	"			
Pernambuco	"	"	Nov. 24.	90 days	24½@25
Singapore	60 days.	4s. 5d.	Nov. 29.	6 mos.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong	"	4s. 5d.	Nov. 15.	"	4s. 4½d.
Ceylon	"	1 per cent. dis.			
Bombay	"	1s. 11½@%d.	Dec. 8.	"	1s. 11 15-16d.
Madras	"	"			
Calcutta	"	"	Dec. 8.	"	2s. @2s. 1-16d.
Sydney	30 days.	½ per cent. dis.			

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The Board of Trade returns, which have been published this week, afford ample evidence of the activity which pervades nearly



all branches of British industry. A year is drawing to a close which is unparalleled in the history of our commerce, the imports as well as the exports having been of unprecedented magnitude. Free trade, and the feuds of our neighbors, have done great things for us, and the commercial balance-sheet of the United Kingdom for the current year will show that we have done wisely in attending to our own business. In fact the accumulation of wealth in England since Christmas last has been so fast that if it could be estimated the total would surprise us. November was a very active month, the declared value of our principal exports having amounted to £18,815,513, against £16,177,935 last year. The total for the past eleven months of the year is now increased to £202,353,778, against £182,462,925, or an increase of £20,000,000. Much of our augmented trade is, however, due to the war, the increase being largely in arms and ammunition, woolen goods, boots and shoes, horses and saddlery. But it is not wholly so, for there is a considerable extension of our shipments of silk, of iron, and of copper to countries upon whom the war had very little effect. The war, in fact, had so deranged the industries of France and Germany that both those countries have had to buy largely their necessities in our markets.

The money market has been extremely quiet during the week. The directors of the Bank have made no change in their rates of discount; but, in the open market, the quotations have had a drooping tendency. The chief feature in the Bank return is that the amount of "seven day and other bills" have been augmented by about £200,000. These bills have been drawn in favor of Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in connection with the United States five per cent. funded loan, but it is understood that they will be retained here, and not be sent to America. The position of the Bank has not materially altered in other respects, and there is now the prospect of continued ease. Germany now clearly perceives the necessity of facilitating the payments on the part of France, and of encouraging the foreign capitalist to come to the aid of France. Her Government is doing the utmost to keep the money markets of Europe free from disturbances, and to prevent any repetition of the late violent disturbance in the bullion market. In the present state of France, however, it would appear to be doubtful if English capitalists are disposed to enter deeply into French loans and investments. The political and financial situation is anything but satisfactory, and according to the usual financial rules, capital ought to shun so uncertain a market. The address of M. Thiers to the Assembly seems to have pleased nobody, and, for that reason, the gravity of the position is apparent. The reorganization of the army at a great expense and the construction of a vast system of fortifications on the new frontier are scarcely the right questions to consider when a host of Germans are still on French soil asserting the fulfilment of the Treaty of Frankfurt. France must turn her attention to the difficulties of the hour, and not think of defense when no power thinks of attacking her. There is every probability that the burdens which will have to be imposed on the French people will be so great that an agitation for a change of government will soon be commenced. The quotations for money are as follow:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	3½	4 months' bank bills.....	3 ②3½
Open market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	3 ②3½
30 and 60 days' bills.....	2½③	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	3½④
3 months' bills.....	2½④		

The following are the rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	2½
Discount houses at call.....	2½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½

The quotations for money at the leading Continental cities are as follows:

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris.....	6	5½-6	Turin.....	5	5
Vienna.....	6½	6½-7	Brussels.....	3½	3½-3½
Berlin.....	4	3½-4	Madrid.....	5	5
Frankfurt.....	3	3½	Hamburg.....	6	6
Amsterdam.....	3	2½-3	St. Petersburg.....	6	2½

There has been a steady demand for foreign bills of exchange, more especially for those of France, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

Silver is firm, and there is scarcely any alteration in price. For gold for export there is no important demand, but about £583,000 in bar gold and sovereigns will be sent to South America to-day, in connection with the South American loans.

The periodical sale of bills on India was held at the bank on Wednesday. On that occasion the amount allotted was increased to £500,000, of which £363,100 was to Calcutta, £131,000 to Bombay, and £5,900 to Madras. The minimum was fixed at 1s. 11d. the rupee. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. will

receive 37 per cent, and those on Bombay at that price will be entertained in full.

The alarming illness of the Prince of Wales has had a very depressing effect upon the stock markets, and yesterday a heavy fall in prices took place. The death of the Prince would cause some embarrassment to the ministry, as it would become necessary to consider the question of the Regency in the event of the Queen dying while the young Prince of Wales was a minor. For some time past there has been an Anti-Royalist and Reform of the House of Lords agitation in certain sections of the country, and the promoters of those movements may consider the Prince's death a favorable opportunity for attaining their ends. There appears, however, to be a larger section of the community who would desire that many important social questions should first be settled. The drainage of our large towns, the education of the ignorant, the improvement of the dwellings of the poor, pauperism, and such questions first demand attention, and an effort will be made in the coming year to make some of these leading subjects of legislation.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesd'y.	Wedn's'y.	Thursd.	Friday.	Satur.
Consols.....	92-92½	92½-92½	91½-92½	91½-92½	91½-92	91½-91½
U. S. 5-20's, 1881.....	97-98	97-98	97-98	97-98	97-98	98-98
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	91-93	91-93	91-93	91-93	91-93	91-93
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½	92½-92½
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	95-95½	95-95½	95½-95½	95½-95½	95½-95½	95½-95½
U. S. 10-40's, 1901.....	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½	90½-90½
Atlantic & Gt. West. consol'd mort. bd's 34½	35	35	34½-35	34½-35	35½-35	34½-34½
Eric shares (\$100).....	25½-26	26½-26½	26½-26½	26½-26½	26-26	25½-25½
Illinois shares (\$100).....	109-110	110	109½-109½	109-110	109-110	110½-110½

The weather is severe, but the corn trade has been quiet, with out material change in prices.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., since Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the three previous years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Wheat.....cwt.	3,953,747	9,974,724	14,006,516	9,088,002
Barley.....	3,188,293	1,818,960	1,944,356	3,241,353
Oats.....	2,663,823	3,087,807	2,988,685	2,191,872
Peas.....	241,463	282,301	301,507	444,601
Beans.....	1,063,011	435,906	536,648	1,023,076
Indian Corn.....	6,367,74	6,420,295	6,72-300	3,692,718
Flour.....	994,086	1,378,247	1,990,002	1,077,456
EXPORTS.				
Wheat.....cwt.	1,351,139	883,984	81,133	129,580
Barley.....	5,458	10,800	2,956	49,882
Oats.....	25,993	245,037	9,335	21,629
Peas.....	2,843	27,758	4,560	4,084
Beans.....	1,183	4,232	770	853
Indian Corn.....	4,797	26,980	3,110	135
Flour.....	21,912	361,638	5,433	14,070

#### English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph, as shown in the following summary:

**London Money and Stock Market.**—American securities have ruled quiet throughout the week, and close quiet and steady at about the closing prices of last Friday:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. S. 6s (5-20's), 1862.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" old, 1865.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
" 1867.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 10-40's.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New loan, 5s.....	91	90½	91	91	91	91

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

Frankfurt.....	97½	97	96½	96½	96½	96½
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**Liverpool Cotton Market.**—See special report of cotton.

**Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.**—This market has ruled quiet the past week, prices exhibiting a downward tendency.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 25 0
Wheat (No. 2 Mid. Red).....	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 10 10
" (Red Winter).....	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 11 6	s. d. 11 6
" (California White).....	s. d. 12 7	s. d. 12 7	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 12 6
Corn (W. m'd).....	s. d. 31 9	s. d. 31 9	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 31 6	s. d. 31 3	s. d. 31 3
Barley (Canadian).....	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 8
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 2 10
Peas (Canadian).....	s. d. 41 6	s. d. 41 6	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 41 0

**Liverpool Provisions Market.**—Cheese is 1s. higher than last week; other prices have all declined more or less.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (extra pr. mess).....	s. d. 77 6	s. d. 77 6	s. d. 77 6	s. d. 75 0	s. d. 75 0	s. d. 75 0
Pork (Wa. pr. mess).....	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 52 6
Bacon, (Cum. cut).....	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 35 0	s. d. 34 6
Lard (American).....	s. d. 45 3	s. d. 45 3	s. d. 45 3	s. d. 45 3	s. d. 45 3	s. d. 45 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	s. d. 62 0	s. d. 62 0	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 63 0

**Liverpool Produce Market.**—Common rosin is 1s. lower; refined petroleum is ½d. lower, and spirits do. 2d. lower than last week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. Wilm.)... 112 lb	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" (fine pale)....	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Petroleum (refined).... 8 lb	1 5½	1 5½	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
" (spirits)....	1 3	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Tallow (American)... cwt.	46 6	46 0	46 3	46 3	46 6	46 6

**London Produce and Oil Markets.**—The only change to note this week is an advance of 3d. in the prices of sugar.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Lins'd e'ke (obl) 112 lb	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Linseed (Calcutta)....	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	10 15 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std)	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
on spot, 112 lb	34 9	34 9	34 9	34 9	34 9	35 0
Sperm oil....	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Whale oil....	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Linseed oil.... ton	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week show an increase in dry goods and a decrease in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,861,617 this week, against \$5,047,939 last week, and \$5,644,926 the previous week. The exports are \$5,338,566 this week, against \$4,176,158 last week, and \$3,947,436 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 12,371 bales, against 8,051 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Dec. 15, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Dec. 16.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$691,940	\$1,013,778	\$1,644,104	\$2,018,889
General merchandise...	1,100,305	2,660,128	4,674,448	3,842,728
Total for the week.....	\$1,792,245	\$3,704,216	\$6,318,552	\$5,861,617
Previously reported....	256,008,854	273,848,973	288,121,184	360,204,929

Since Jan. 1..... \$237,801,099 \$282,553,189 \$294,439,736 \$366,366,546

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending December 19:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$3,666,217	\$3,503,920	\$5,903,096	\$5,338,566
Previously reported....	160,094,442	189,274,281	184,848,526	228,865,981

Since Jan. 1.... \$163,760,659 \$192,778,201 \$190,751,622 \$234,204,547

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending December 16, 1871:

Dec. 11—Bark Iva, Maracaibo—	amptn—	
American gold.....	\$56,000	Gold bars..... 72,000
Dec. 15—Steamer Rising Star, Guyaquil—		Foreign silver coin. 10,900
American silver.....	62,000	Dec. 16—Str. City of Paris, Liverpool—
Dec. 16—Steamer Calabria, Silver bars.....	254,389	American gold... 253,356
Dec. 16—Str. Rhein, South-Previously reported.....		Silver bars..... 23,000
		Total for the week..... \$731,645
		Previously reported..... 60,02,501

Total since Jan. 1, 1871.....		\$61,234,146
Same time in	Same time in	
1870.....	1867.....	\$47,093,994
1869.....	1868.....	60,497,607
1868.....	1865.....	29,226,453

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Dec. 11—St. City of Merida, Vera Cruz—	Gold.....	104,911
Gold.....	Gold dust.....	968
Dec. 14—St. Henry Channey, Aspinwall—		
Previously reported.....	Total for the week.....	\$120,879
	Previously reported.....	8,461,330

Total since January 1, 1871.....		\$8,582,209
Same time in	Same time in	
1870.....	1868.....	\$6,764,924
1869.....	1867.....	3,096,869

**Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held in Richmond, Va., on the 7th inst. The President in his report states that the bonds of the company now command 94 cents on the dollar, and prophesied a premium within the year. The road is now completed from the city of Huntington, on the Ohio River, to the mouth of New River. That portion of the line between the mouth of New River and White Sulphur Springs, (102 miles), which will complete the line from the city of Richmond to the Ohio River, is all under contract, and the grading and masonry on eleven miles of it is completed, and the balance of the work is progressing so favorably as to leave no doubt that the whole of it will be completed, and that the cars will be running daily over the entire line from Richmond to the city of Huntington before the close of the present fiscal year.

The surveys which have been made during the past year established the fact that connections may be made at either of several points on the Chesapeake Bay, having good harbors and abundant depth of water and easily accessible from the ocean at all seasons of the year, at moderate cost.

The funded debt of the road secured by mortgage is \$11,237,100; the amount of bonds issued for funded interest is \$163,844 95; dividend bonds \$29,812; the floating debt \$1,234,906 11.

The General Superintendent states that the earnings of the Company from passengers, freight, &c., amount to \$769,265 05;

expenses, \$479,256 62; net receipts, \$290,008 43. The increase for the year is \$91,939 78. There is also a decrease in the expenses of \$138,182 41.

The equipment consists of 37 locomotives, 15 first-class and 6 second-class passenger cars, 12 baggage, mail and express cars, 205 box cars, 55 stock cars, 124 flat cars, 20 gondola cars, 10 caboose and boarding cars and 7 gravel cars; 100 freight cars have been purchased, and 50 freight, 61 dump, 6 gravel, 3 passenger and 1 mail and express cars have been built at the Company's shop.

Messrs. C. P. Huntington, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, of New York; Pliny Fisk, of Pennsylvania; David Stewart, Jonas B. Clark, Wm. B. Hatch, of New York; H. C. Parsons, of West Virginia; John Echols, Wms. C. Wickham and Jos. R. Anderson, of Virginia.

**Erie Railway.**—The present Administration of the Erie Road have just published their fourth annual return to the State Engineer. It is for the year ending 30th September, 1871, as follows:

Gross earnings from all sources.....	\$17,168,005
Operating expenses, 72½ per cent of the earnings.....	12,446,335
Net earnings.....	\$4,721,649
Interest on mortgage debt, rents, taxes, insurance, &c.....	3,908,603
Profit.....	\$813,045
Less loss operating Atlantic and Great Western Railway.....	694,780
Net Profit.....	\$118,264

The progress of Capital, Debt and Leases, (capitalized at 7 per cent), and Gross Traffic and Net Profits, for four years, appears to have been as follows:

	Capital.	Gross Traffic.	Net Profits.
Sept. 30.	\$25,111,210	\$14,065,996	\$1,040,584
1867.....	\$46,302,210	\$14,376,872	\$22,072
1868.....	78,536,910	16,721,500	475,612
1869.....	83,53,910	16,179,461	NIL
1871.....	86,536,910	17,168,005	118,264
Debt and Leases, (Capitalized,) 1867.....			42,350,000
Debt and Leases, (Capitalized,) 1871.....			\$53,825,000

Increase of Debt and Leases.....	\$13,475,000
Increase of Capital.....	61,435,700

Increase of Capital, Debt, &c..... \$74,900,700

\* Exclusive of Atlantic and Great Western, on which the loss of \$694,780 is reported as above.

**Macon and Augusta Railroad.**—The annual report states: "A great improvement in the earnings will be experienced by a recent and final adjustment of the proportionate rates of freights, to be paid to our road by the Georgia Road for all freights passing over both lines. The through rates alone are effected, the local remaining unchanged. From a careful review of the figures it is believed that this will give an increase of fully \$3,000 per month.

With this improvement and reduction in expenditures as above, the statement of the workings of the road will stand as follows:

Earnings from January 1st, 1871, to October 1st, 1871, nine months as per report Superintendent and Auditor.....	\$61,803 39
Increase as per adjusted rates.....	27,000 00
Total earnings for 9 months.....	88,803 39
Operating expenses for 9 months.....	65,945 60

Net earnings.....	22,857 79
The earnings for the next year may, we believe, safely be placed at \$1,000 per month, making for the year.....	\$144,000
Operating expenses, \$7,500 per month.....	90,000
	\$54,000

Sufficient to meet interest on the bonded debt.

**CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, OCTOBER 2, 1871.**

The Road.....	\$1,460,500 84	Stock paid Contractors	120,965 07
Construction Road.....	570,899 23	(old account).....	
G. G. Hull & Co.....	520,866 29		
	\$2,552,266 36	Capital Stock.....	\$1,971,541 00
Real Estate and Right of Way.....	38,377 17	Bonds of the Company..	770,000 00
Engines (Loco).....	25,034 50	Bills Payable.....	21,854 01
Steam Excavator.....	8,800 00	Due other Corporations..	11,415 65
Warehouse at Macon.....	1,300 00	Forfeited Stock.....	5,610 00
U. S. Tax on Coupons.....	953 45	Profit and Loss.....	35,192 83
Bills Receivable.....	399 07		34 85— 25,157 96
Agents.....	1,005 83		
Unpaid Instalments.....	53,507 18		

—In regard to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad land grant of 1,160,000 acres, the Hon. W. A. Howard, manager, reports total sales thus far at 50,000 acres, at an average of \$15 per acre; and he furthermore estimates the proceeds from the entire grant at \$10,000,000, net. He states that one section of 640 acres was sold by him a few days ago for \$20,000, and the timber alone on 400 acres for \$13,600. The first mortgage bonds of the company, now for sale by Winslow, Lanier & Co., are secured by this land grant, as well as by the large traffic calculated upon after completion of the road.

—Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co., Bankers, have removed to 14 Wall Street; see their card in our advertising columns.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., }  
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Letters of Credit for travelers; also, commercial credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.



Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; 4 per cent interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,

11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

#### TO INVESTORS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

No. 27 Pine street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE

any part of \$1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent interest, payable in gold, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the \$8,000,000 first mortgage bonds, which are also secured by a land grant of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the Bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports December 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of \$15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less than \$10,000,000 clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

#### FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1862.

##### SECOND SERIES.

Beside the \$100,000,000 of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS now being redeemed by the Government, two additional calls have been made for \$20,000,000 each of the SECOND SERIES on which interest will cease in March next.

Further calls of the Bonds of that and the following series will doubtless follow during the year. Holders can realize a better price for their Bonds before they are called in by the Government than afterward, as shown by the relative market prices of called and uncalled Bonds.

Holders of all Five-Twenties of 1862, and especially of the Second Series, will do well to reinvest them in a more permanent form without delay.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-Twenties should absorb them within a short time. Present price, 94, and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New York City. Interest May 1 and November 1. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment—Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH.

#### ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE  
IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact, that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for and easily borne by, the

Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the mortgage the company's magnificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than four (4) dollars per acre, and payable to the trustees under the mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

*Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent (8s), recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.*

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

### The Bankers' Gazette.

#### DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Old Colony & Newport.....	\$3 p. sh.	Jan. 1.	—
Fitchburg Railroad Co.....	4	Jan. 1.	—
Reading Railroad Company.....	5	Jan. 15.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 15
Boston & Lowell Railroad Co.....	4½	Jan. 1.	—
Oil Creek & Alleghany River RR. Co.....	2½	Jan. 1.	—
Hartford & New Haven.....	3	Jan. 2.	Dec. 25 to Jan. 2
Hartford & New Haven, on scrip.....	1½	Jan. 2.	Dec. 25 to Jan. 2
New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co.....	7	Jan. 2.	Dec. 21 to Jan. 2
<b>Banks.</b>			
National Butchers' & Drovers'.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 18 to Jan. 2
Irving National.....	4f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 19 to Jan. 2
Merchants' Exchange National Bank.....	3f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2
Bank of New York, Nat. Banking Ass'n.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2
Continental National Bank.....	4f.	Jan. 5.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 5
Bank of North America.....	3½f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 2
Oriental Bank.....	6f.	Jan. 2.	—
Manufacturers' & Builders' Bank.....	5f.	Jan. 10.	—
East River National.....	4	Jan. 2.	—
Hanover National.....	3½f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
Bank of America.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
National Bank of Commerce.....	4f.	Jan. 8.	—
Market National Bank.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
People's Bank.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
Central National Bank.....	4f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 10
Fourth National Bank.....	4f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Union Trust Company.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	Dec. 27 to Jan. 2
Central New Jersey Land Improvement Co.....	3½	Jan. 20.	Dec. 27 to Jan. 22
Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....	5f.	Jan. 2.	—
do do.....	5 extra.	Jan. 2.	—
Berdan Firearms Manufacturing Co.....	3	Jan. 4.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 4

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1871.

**The Money Market.**—The money market has been excessively stringent throughout the week, with 7 per cent gold as about the lowest rate in all ordinary transactions on stock collaterals, while in the majority of cases stock brokers have also paid a commission ranging from 1-32 to ¼ per cent a day. Some of the leading government bond dealers have been accommodated, as usual, at lower rates than those current on the street, and have not paid more than 7 per cent, or at the outside, 7 per cent gold, for their loans. There has been little heard about artificial measures to make money stringent by locking-up legal tenders, and the pres-

sure in the loan market is generally attributed to natural causes, among which we may mention the continued outflow of currency from this city towards the West and South; the recent calling in of loans, to a considerable extent by the City Comptroller, for the payment of bonds now falling due; and further, the Treasury operations in selling \$1,000,000 of gold each week against the purchase of an insignificant amount of bonds. The unfavorable influence of this programme by the Treasury, during the month of December when the money market generally works very closely, was indicated in our remarks upon the subject at the time the schedule was issued.

It is so generally anticipated, however, that money will be scarce in the latter half of December, that the present high rates have had much less effect in depressing prices and checking business, than if they had occurred at a period of the year when easy money is naturally expected. With the first of January, disbursements commence in this and other cities on account of dividends and interest, and the outflow of so large an amount of funds from the vaults of banks and other financial corporations, is eagerly looked for as a source of relief to our present stringent market.

The last statement of our associated city banks showed the remarkable reduction of \$10,908,700 in loans, accounted for, in part, by the calling in of city money, as above noted, and also by the fact that the Ocean and Eighth National Banks were omitted in this statement, thereby diminishing the loans \$3,363,100; specie, \$108,000; legal tenders, \$379,900; deposits, \$1,816,500, and circulation, \$1,046,800. The excess over legal reserve increased in the week \$2,831,900; the total excess being \$8,552,125. The receiver of the Ocean Bank has published a statement of its assets and liabilities, but the value of a large proportion of the assets consisting of paper discounted, is estimated, so that the actual position of its affairs is not yet definitely known.

The following statement shows the present condition of the associated banks, compared with the same date in the last two years:

Loans and discounts..... Dec. 16, 1871. Dec. 17, 1870. Dec. 18, 1869.  
Specie..... \$283,179,700 \$266,378,918 \$252,534,974  
Circulation..... 25,751,000 17,930,573 30,068,085  
Net deposits..... 29,033,800 32,154,333 34,102,303  
Legal Tenders..... 217,891,300 192,024,391 181,073,455  
Total..... \$44,332,400 47,442,080 44,812,233

Dealers in commercial paper have been interfered with by the tightness of the money market, 9@12 per cent being the ordinary range for the best endorsed notes, and the volume of business small.

**United States Bonds.**—The market for government securities has been quiet, but generally firm, though the closing rates to-night for gold bearing bonds are a fraction below those given in our last report, while currency sixes are higher. There is no specially large demand from any one class of buyers, but a steady inquiry from home and foreign purchasers. Dealers have again been surprised by another notice from Secretary Boutwell calling in \$20,000,000 more of five-twenties, to be paid March 20, 1872; the same notice states that the bonds called December 7th will be paid at any time, on presentation, together with accrued interest. This makes \$40,000,000 of five-twenties of 1862 to be paid next March, of which \$32,000,000 are estimated to be held abroad. It is not supposed that any large amount of bonds will be presented for payment before March, unless there should be such a turn in our markets as to make cash gold much more in demand than it is at present.

It is probably Mr. Boutwell's intention to endeavor to strengthen the credit of the United States Government abroad, to the utmost possible extent, and thus prepare the way for negotiating a further amount of 5 or 4½ per cent bonds. As to whether he has now adopted the best course to stimulate our credit abroad, the opinions of our leading bankers are greatly divided. The numbers of bonds called are designated as follows:

Coupon Bonds known as the Second Series, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.	
\$50—No. 5,461 to No. 10,775, both inclusive.	
\$100—No. 12,000 to No. 25,925, " "	
\$500—No. 1,965 to No. 16,179, " "	
\$1,000—No. 11,121 to No. 27,443, " "	\$16,000,000
REGISTERED.	
\$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.	
\$100—No. 5,080 to No. 5,991, " "	
\$500—No. 2,454 to No. 2,958, " "	
\$1,000—No. 11,000 to No. 13,150, " "	
\$5,000—No. 3,403 to No. 4,102, " "	
\$10,000—No. 3,900 to No. 4,774, " "	\$4,000,000
	\$20,000,000

At the Treasury purchase on Wednesday offerings amounted to \$305,100, and \$81,000 were accepted.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.
5s, 1861.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
6s, 1861, reg.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6s, 1861 coup.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20s, 1862 coup.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
5-20s, 1862 ".....	110	110	110	110	110	110
5-20s, 1865 ".....	113	113	113	113	113	113
5-20s, 1865 n ".....	114	114	114	114	114	114
5-20s, 1867 ".....	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
5-20s, 1868 ".....	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
10-40s, reg.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
10-40s, coup.....	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Currency 6s.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—Southern State bonds have been excited and greatly depressed by reports received in regard to financial legislation by the different legislatures. A severe shock is given to the confidence long felt in the credit of the State of Virginia by the resolution just passed in her Legislature, stopping the further progress of funding operations until an investigation shall be made into the subject of taxation and ability to pay interest. It is asserted by parties favoring the resolution

that it has no tendency toward any kind of repudiation; but in the meantime the promised January interest will probably not be paid, although there is more than enough money in the Treasury to meet it, and whatever may be the meaning or ultimate effect of the resolution it has certainly been very injurious for the moment to all Southern State bonds in our market. In South Carolina the committee of investigation report that they consider \$6,314,000 of State bonds to be an over-issue, though the report is hardly considered here, to be borne out by the facts. In Georgia we have previously noticed the bill for a thorough investigation into all new bonds. In Alabama the Legislature has passed a law authorizing \$1,000,000 new bonds to be issued as needed; the finances of the State, however, as shown by the auditor's recent report, are not in a bad condition.

For railroad bonds prices have been slightly unsettled by a tight money market and buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views to admit of much business. Holders of comparatively new bonds which have been negotiated within a few years past cannot expect to obtain for them such high prices as are paid for old bonds which have been known at the stock board for years, although the intrinsic value of the bonds may be equal.

The following statement is made of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific railroad since it was opened in May, 1869:

	1st Year.	2d Year.	1st 6 mos. of 3d Year.
Gross earnings.....	\$3,394,592 50	\$7,333,961 35	\$4,285,964 20
Expenses.....	5,797,098 56	3,898,704 26	1,935,744 26
Net earnings.....	2,567,493 94	3,435,257 09	2,350,219 94
Percentage of expenses.....	69 30-100	53 16-100	44 13-100

The total sales of lands to October 31, 1871, were 480,141.29 acres, for \$2,000,000, or an average per acre of \$4 23; lands belonging to the company remaining unsold 11,599,858 acres.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.
6s Tenn., old.....	65	65	64½	64½	64½	64½
6s Tenn., new.....	65	61½	65	64½	64½	64½
6s N. Car., old.....	34	35½	34	35	35	35
6s N. Car., new.....	34	35½	34	35	35	35
6s Virg., old.....	62½	63½	63	63	63	63
6s S. C. n. J. & J.....	27½	29	27½	28½	28½	28½
6s Missour.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cent. Pac. Gold.....	103	102½	103	102½	102½	102½
Un. Pac. 1st.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
U. P. 1st Gt.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
U. P. Income.....	81½	83	82½	83	82	81½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.**—The striking feature of the stock market has been the extraordinary firmness in prices in the face of a money market which has required 7 per cent., gold, to ½ per cent. a day for carrying stocks. This strong tone seems to be accounted for by the general confidence which is felt in an upward movement to take place after the opening of the new year, supported by easier rates for money which the large January disbursements are expected to create. There is at present no important "short" interest in stocks, and the weight of the Street being largely on the side of higher prices, there has been less effect produced by a close money market than is usually seen at such periods.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
	Dec. 16.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 21.
N.Y. Cent. & H. R.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
do scrip.....	86½	86½	87	87½	87½	87½
Harlem.....	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½	121½
Erie.....	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Reading.....	114½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
Lake Shore.....	89½	91	90½	91½	90½	91½
do scrip.....	81	83	84	84½	84½	84½
Wabash.....	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Pittsburg.....	125	127	126½	126½	126½	126½
Northwestern.....	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
do pref.....	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island.....	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Fort Wayne.....	98½	97½	98	98	98	98
St. Paul.....	50½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
do pref.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Omaha, Missour.....	41½	42½	41½	42½	42½	42½
Central of N. J.....	111	111½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Chic. & Alton.....	116	117	115½	116½	116½	116½
do pref.....	123	123	123	123	123	123
Panama.....	61	61	61	61	61	61
Clev. C. & I.....	86	88	87½	87½	87½	87½
Col. Chic. & I.....	184	184	184	184	184	184
Del. Lack. & W.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Hann. St. Joe.....	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
do pref.....	63	63½	64	64½	64½	64½
Illinois Central.....	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Mich. Central.....	118½	119	118½	118½	118½	118½
Morris & Essex.....	94	94	94	94	94	94
B. Hart & Erie.....	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Union Pacific.....	26½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
West. Un. Tel.....	67½	68½	67½	68½	68½	68½
Mariposa.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Quicksilver.....	23	25	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pacific Mail.....	49½	51½	51½	52½	51½	53½
Adams Expre.....	59	59	59	59	59	59
Am. Merch. Un.....	59	59	59	59	59	59
United States.....	61	60½	62	62½	62	63
Wells, Fargo.....	58	58	58½	58½	58½	58½

\* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

**The Gold Market.**—The several influences acting upon the gold market which we noticed last week have still been continued, and a further depressing influence has been added by the Treasury notice calling in another \$20,000,000 of five-twenties, to be paid March 20, 1872, and offering also to pay off the bonds previously "called," at any time, on presentation. This use of the Treasury gold, which represents, in fact, nearly the whole stock of coin available for market purposes in this country, could not do otherwise than exercise a depressing effect upon the premium, at least for the time being. It is exceedingly difficult, however, to say what the effect may be in the future; three-fourths of all the bonds "called" are estimated to be held abroad, so that the transaction as it stands at present simply represents an addition to our trade balance to be paid this year to foreign creditors of just that amount. On the other hand, Mr. Boutwell probably calculates that before next March he will be able to negotiate a further amount of 5 or 4½ per cent. bonds. If exchange continues a firm lower prices for gold will probably soon



lead to an important export of specie. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday bids amounted to \$2,325,000. Customs for the week amount to \$1,586,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium:

	Open-Ing.	High.	Low.	Clos-Ing.	Total	Balances.
Saturday, Dec. 16	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Sunday, " 17	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Monday, " 18	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Tuesday, " 19	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Wednesday, " 20	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Thursday, " 21	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Friday, " 22	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Current week	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Previous week	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Jan. 1, 1871, to date	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2

**Foreign Exchange.**—The foreign exchange market has been tolerably firm throughout the week on a moderate business. The lower price of gold has induced some parties to buy exchange at present; figures, anticipating that the gold price for bills might be higher hereafter. Cotton bills, or rather the bills of bankers drawn against cotton, are in fair supply, and sell at figures very close to those of our leading bankers, the 60 days' sterling bills of a prominent Southern bank having sold here this week at 109. There are few strictly commercial bills offering, as the low price of gold furnishes small inducement to ship merchandise to foreign ports.

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Custom House Payments.	Sub-Treasury Payments.
Saturday, Dec. 16	\$27,000	\$1,638,147.64	\$38,395.37	\$1,458,492.82
Sunday, " 17	211,000	1,015,546.92	369,567.07	460,520.72
Monday, " 18	307,000	81,815.01	244,346.70	66,449.83
Tuesday, " 19	211,000	232,728.33	174,993.88	81,466.78
Wednesday, " 20	360,000	7,681.91	1,268,511.47	264,083.51
Thursday, " 21	240,000	365,690.54	1,306,096.71	1,109,971.12
Friday, " 22				289,095.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,586,000</b>		

Balance, Dec. 15.....\$98,835,256.63 \$11,075,739.16  
Balance, Dec. 22.....\$67,045,832.56 \$12,621,088.51

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Dec. 16, 1871:

	Capital	Loans	Specie	Circula-tion	Net Assets	Legal Tender
<b>BANKS.</b>						
New York	\$3,000,000	\$11,351,500	\$2,610,500	\$927,000	\$9,662,700	\$283,000
Manhattan	2,000,000	5,774,800	407,200	9,700	3,100,800	473,100
Mechanics	3,000,000	7,311,300	2,397,800	379,600	6,142,600	1,740,000
Union	1,500,000	4,442,100	565,900	494,300	2,100,500	382,200
America	3,000,000	7,084,000	2,889,000	1,300	6,142,300	882,900
Phoenix	1,800,000	5,853,900	799,400	508,500	2,710,300	415,500
City	1,800,000	5,399,100	1,181,200	291,000	2,910,000	291,000
Traders	1,000,000	3,106,300	100,300	757,200	1,599,100	503,800
Fulton	600,000	1,877,300	159,500		1,412,800	501,100
Chemical	300,000	6,340,600	882,900		4,160,200	945,400
Mechanics & Traders	1,200,000	3,262,800	2,300	444,800	2,040,100	291,000
Gallatin National	1,500,000	3,267,300	306,300	487,400	1,279,300	314,500
Butchers	800,000	2,258,000	26,600	259,800	1,560,200	502,800
Mechanics and Traders	600,000	1,570,000	16,700	155,000	1,137,300	453,900
Greenwich	200,000	942,800	2,400		740,400	240,000
Leather Manuf.	600,000	3,205,900	158,100	257,300	2,069,900	644,400
Seventh Ward	500,000	1,125,900	161,700	165,800	89,300	211,300
State of New York	2,000,000	4,942,400	499,400	565,700	2,930,300	562,400
American Exchange	1,500,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	922,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commerce	10,000,000	28,788,000	1,244,000	5,590,300	8,511,000	2,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	13,083,500	79,500	900,000	12,371,000	4,180,100
Ocean	1,000,000					
New Castle	1,000,000	3,611,100	140,600	480,300	2,551,700	438,000
Pacific	422,700	1,766,000	18,600	4,300	1,413,600	341,000
Republic	2,000,000	5,005,300	1,462,300	84,300	4,004,300	433,900
Chatham	450,000	2,139,600	224,000	128,200	2,059,700	357,900
People's	415,500	1,360,000	1,300	5,600	1,091,100	111,100
North American	1,000,000	3,267,000	227,500	4,000	2,976,000	882,900
Hanover	1,000,000	2,316,000	228,500	291,200	1,269,100	203,300
Irving	500,000	2,121,000	28,000	1,130	1,960,000	446,000
Newburgh	4,000,000	11,311,000	1,233,600	1,280,300	6,596,800	2,040,100
Citizens	400,000	1,484,800	38,100	130,000	1,276,700	425,800
Nassau	1,000,000	1,942,000	51,800	3,900	1,761,300	324,900
Market	1,000,000	2,908,000	20,600	49,500	1,767,900	425,800
St. Nicholas	1,000,000	2,564,300	100,900	100,900	1,000,000	1,000,000
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	3,234,000	43,800	789,500	2,250,000	814,100
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	2,661,800	76,800	5,000	1,628,300	53,000
Continental	2,000,000	5,296,300	2,933,000	517,400	2,352,900	523,000
Commonwealth	2,000,000	5,296,300	2,933,000	517,400	2,352,900	523,000
Oriental	300,000	1,268,000	4,000	4,000	1,064,000	239,000
Marine	400,000	1,736,500	136,600	300,000	1,047,800	418,600
Atlantic	300,000	960,000	96,000	96,000	774,000	85,000
Importers and Traders	1,500,000	10,421,700	42,800	48,800	10,157,100	2,241,500
Park	2,000,000	16,407,800	817,500	985,000	15,246,600	3,659,300
Mechanics' Banking Ass.	500,000	1,200,000	122,000	301,100	1,087,600	289,100
Grocers	300,000	678,800	5,600	1,900	518,300	106,300
North River	400,000	1,932,400	18,300	120,300	1,493,800	194,600
East River	350,000	999,100	4,700	221,500	669,000	239,600
Manufacturers & Mer.	500,000	1,188,800	2,100	1,188,800	139,800	139,800
Fourth National	5,000,000	19,531,000	1,678,300	2,945,800	15,686,000	2,727,000
Central National	5,000,000	10,513,000	58,900	1,543,900	9,000,000	2,926,000
Second National	800,000	1,990,000	286,000	1,079,500	324,400	324,400
Ninth National	1,500,000	6,598,000	442,600	618,000	5,435,000	921,000
First National	500,000	5,524,000	427,400	290,800	5,096,300	695,100
Third National	1,000,000	11,311,000	1,233,600	1,280,300	9,544,200	1,382,000
New York N. Exchange	500,000	1,188,800	2,100	1,188,800	139,800	139,800
Tenth National	1,000,000	2,622,300	21,500	892,400	1,729,400	800,400
Bowery National	250,000	942,800	2,500	219,000	720,300	284,000
New York County	2,000,000	1,382,300	150,000	1,053,300	317,000	317,000
German American	1,000,000	3,761,400	570,600		4,096,900	362,800
Dry Goods	1,000,000	1,684,000	71,300		1,452,900	176,200
Bull's Head	200,000	1,508,900	5,600		1,503,300	
Germania	200,000	815,400	5,100		1,518,900	
Eleventh Ward	200,000	200,000			535,900	
Richth National	250,000					
American National	600,000	810,000	31,400	447,000	712,700	599,800
Manufacturers & Builders	1,000,000	801,600			885,000	296,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$8,570,200</b>	<b>\$28,179,700</b>	<b>\$2,551,000</b>	<b>29,038,900</b>	<b>21,781,300</b>	<b>44,382,400</b>

**PHILADELPHIA BANKS.**—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Dec. 18 1871:

	Capital	Loans	Specie	L. Tender	Deposits	Circula-tion
Philadelphia	\$1,000,000	\$5,830,000	\$258,000	\$388,000	\$5,830,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,106,000	5,513	71,765	2,574,777	797,150
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	5,994,600	155,000	1,122,000	5,972,500	1,000,000
Commercial	810,000	2,364,000	9,100	582,000	1,438,600	634,000
Mechanics	800,000	2,232,000	4,290	332,000	1,049,000	470,150
Bank N. Libby	500,000	2,234,000	1,000	562,000	1,049,000	470,150
Southwest	250,000	1,454,000	52,300	447,500	1,478,500	212,500
Kensington	250,000	1,064,017	4,810	219,000	1,118,700	232,512
Penn.	500,000	1,537,330	1,000	171,540	983,205	170,925
Western	400,000	2,234,000	18,714	48,779	1,719,553	443,225
Manufacturers	1,000,000	2,108,000	648	241,300	1,174,720	271,968
Bank of Commerce	250,000	715,401	648	214,875	638,535	211,563
City	1,000,000	2,477,000	91,000	975,000	2,477,000	595,000

Traders	200,000	1,478,538	28,725	324,688	1,054,982	181,549
Consolidation	800,000	1,173,550		251,408	828,593	272,600
City	400,000	1,310,792	1,445	319,691	811,580	353,567
Commonwealth	800,000	781,591		215,761	666,327	209,551
Corn Exchange	500,000	1,737,000	5,707	377,000	1,359,000	450,000
Union	800,000	2,391,000	16,000	340,000	1,439,000	840,000
Flt.	1,000,000	8,740,000	54,000	1,041,000	8,188,000	797,000
Third	800,000	1,035,300		339,746	1,003,500	261,613
Fourth	200,000	941,000		254,000	972,418	178,000
Sixth	180,000	365,000		87,000	188,000	135,000
Seventh	250,000	1,637,000	1,000	167,000	1,518,000	219,250
Eighth	275,000	9,300,000		139,000	799,000	235,900
Central	750,000	2,800,000		15,000	2,015,000	398,000
Bank of Republic	1,000,000	2,712,000	4,241	288,000	1,741,000	840,000
Security	250,000	337,000		130,000	312,000	180,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,135,000</b>	<b>\$58,142,618</b>	<b>\$669,067</b>	<b>\$11,140,427</b>	<b>\$43,414,634</b>	<b>\$11,391,745</b>

\* No report. Same as last week.

**BOSTON BANKS.**—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday Dec. 18, 1871:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circula-
Atlantic.	\$500,000	\$1,624,850	\$9,163	\$73,710	\$398,866	\$141,137
Atlas.	1,500,000	2,915,377	20,744	174,281	1,599,280	793,821
Blackstone.	1,500,000	3,113,893	38,949	262,600	1,422,788	766,976
Boston.	1,000,000	2,051,556	2,938	10,550	60,550	53,834
Boylston.	500,000	1,463,415	2,335	22,499	622,757	442,938
Broadway.	200,000	319,530		46,716	224,890	124,419
Columbian.	1,000,000	2,344,800	47,724	187,000	815,127	706,629
Continental.	1,000,000	1,942,325	6,667	134,000	656,321	568,100
Everett.	1,000,000	2,531,269	121,509	183,276	899,682	795,111
Faneuil Hall.	200,000	690,464	9,241	60,365	425,247	173,483
Freeman's.	1,000,000	2,631,014	87,511	163,715	1,069,716	518,981
Freeman's.	600,000	1,450,543	2,441	105,193	496,716	489,874
Globe.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Howe.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Howard.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Market.	800,000	1,441,333	4,500	91,194	423,433	522,233
Massachusetts.	800,000	1,422,777	47,077	210,372	800,739	419,688
North.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Merchants.	3,000,000	7,766,914	194,429	2,233,091	4,226,033	1,522,940
Mount Vernon.	200,000	690,464	9,241	60,365	425,247	173,483
New England.	1,000,000	2,467,066	25,156	99,776	867,000	700,000
North.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Ol. Boston.	800,000	2,010,512	165,175	270,567	1,095,144	881,529
Shawmut.	1,000,000	2,464,473	18,213	77,757	760,551	692,915
State.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
State.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Suffolk.	1,500,000	3,187,292	58,935	292,934	1,639,574	717,792
Traders'.	600,000	1,163,016	21,736	111,765	499,926	178,012
Union.	2,000,000	4,311,299	131,279	311,279	1,311,279	1,000,000
Washington.	750,000	1,712,919	6,702	101,167	1,056,612	692,832
First.	1,000,000	3,974,075	106,345	206,550	1,034,818	108,677
Second (Grant).	1,600,000	5,099,713	116,132	320,225	1,641,384	783,000
Third.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Bank of Commerce.	2,000,000	4,580,466	2,930	627,026	1,762,351	750,489
Bank of N. America.	1,049,000	1,868,982	4,992	292,137	477,291	597,223
Third Bank of N. America.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Bank of Republic.	1,500,000	2,915,699	203,373	303,373	758,614	706,000
City.	1,000,000	1,137,700	30,704	82,441	493,831	436,977
Eagle.	1,000,000	1,868,982	11,475	195,443	649,349	839,729
First.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Hide & Leather.	1,500,000	3,313,975	8,662	265,985	834,761	781,305
Revere.	2,000,000	4,687,989	6,495	881,076	2,252,919	367,600
Security.	200,000	677,401	23,052	62,758	429,517	180,000
Union.	1,000,000	2,449,495	17,143	255,429	1,203,256	856,406
Webster.	1,500,000	2,747,706	29,078	186,336	1,142,788	491,267
Commonwealth.	500,000	1,564,462	50,275	155,000	1,585,637	220,000
Total.	\$18,050,000	\$114,477,483	\$2,117,393	\$10,367,362	\$15,215,519	\$25,066,401

## GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

**Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations in New York are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern, City and Railroad Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.**

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
NEW YORK.											
(U. S. Bonds quoted before.)											
State Bonds.											
Tennessee 65, old	61	62	Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. d.	93	94	Walkill Valley 1st M. gold, 7s	90	90	Somper & Erie 7s	99	100
do do new	59	60	do do do 3d Mort.	93	100	West Wisconsin, 7s gold, 7s	90	90	Phila. & Sunbury 7s, 1877	98	98
do do registered old	45	45	do do do 4th Mort.	96	96	Railroad Stocks.					
Virginia 65, old bonds	59	62	Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund	98	98	(Not previously quoted.)					
do do new bonds	60	64	do do 1st Mortgage	106	91	Albany & Susquehanna	90 1/2	91	Atlantic & Pacific, pref.	127	129
do do do 1861	45	45	do do do 2d Mortgage	96	96	Chic. & Ind., Cin. & Indianapolis	93 1/2	93 1/2	Chic. & Ind., Cin. & Indianapolis	93 1/2	93 1/2
do do consol. bonds	55 1/2	55 1/2	Ohio & Miss., 1st Mort.	101	91	Chic. & Ind., Cin. & Indianapolis	93 1/2	93 1/2	Dubuque & Sioux City	72	72
do do do 1861	30	30	do do Consolidated	96	96	Erie Railway preferred	62	62	Hartford & N. Haven	162	162
do do do 1861	30	30	Pennsylvania 2d Mort.	96	96	Long Island	62	62	Marietta & Cin., 1st preferred	20	20
do do do 1861	30	30	St. L. & Iron Mountain 1st M.	98	95	Marietta & Cin., 1st preferred	20	20	Morris & Essex	93 1/2	93 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	St. L. & St. Paul, 1st Mort. 8s	107	107	New Jersey	130	130	New York & Harlem, pref.	140	140
do do do 1861	30	30	do do do 7-10	107	107	New York & New Haven	140	140	N. Y., Prov. & Best (Stonington)	72	72
do do do 1861	30	30	do do 1st Mort. 8s	95	95	Ohio & Mississippi, preferred	72	72	Ohio & Mississippi, preferred	72	72
do do do 1861	30	30	do do 2d Mort.	89 1/2	89 1/2	St. Louis & Iron Mountain	45	45	St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute	16	16
do do do 1861	30	30	Marietta & Cin., 1st Mort.	84	86	South Side, L. I.	45	45	South Side, L. I.	45	45
do do do 1861	30	30	Chic. & Milw., 1st Mort.	95	95	Toledo, Wab. & Western, pref.	16	16	Miscellaneous Stocks	90 1/2	90 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	95	95	Consolidated Coal	40	40	Cumberland Coal	36 1/2	36 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	Chic. & Gt. Eastern, 1st Mort.	88 1/2	88 1/2	Maryland Coal	36 1/2	36 1/2	Maryland Coal	36 1/2	36 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	88 1/2	88 1/2	Delaware & Dela. Canal	69	69	Delaware & Dela. Canal	69	69
do do do 1861	30	30	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	96	96	Springs Mountain Coal	69	69	Wilkesbarre Coal	69	69
do do do 1861	30	30	do do do W. D.	96	96	Wilkesbarre Coal	69	69	Antonia Co.	122	122
do do do 1861	30	30	New York & N. Haven 6s	97	97	Antonia Co.	122	122	Atlantic Mail Steamship	122	122
do do do 1861	30	30	Boston, H. & Erie guaranteed	92	92	Atlantic Mail Steamship	122	122	Mariposa Gold	1	1
do do do 1861	30	30	Cedar Falls & Minn., 1st M.	86	86	Mariposa Gold	1	1	do Trustees certifi.	35	35
do do do 1861	30	30	Detroit, Milw. & Tol. bonds	91 1/2	91 1/2	do Trustees certifi.	35	35	Quicksilver	35	35
do do do 1861	30	30	Lake Shore Div. bonds	91 1/2	91 1/2	Quicksilver	35	35	Wells Fargo scrip	36 1/2	36 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	Cleve. & Tol. n-w bonds	96	96	Wells Fargo scrip	36 1/2	36 1/2	BOSTON.		
do do do 1861	30	30	Cleve., P.ville & Ash, new bds.	96	96	Maine 6s	100	100	New Hampshire, 6s	100	100
do do do 1861	30	30	Buffalo & Erie, new bonds	96	96	Vermont 6s	100	100	Vermont 6s	100	100
do do do 1861	30	30	St. L. Jacksonville & Chic, 1st	94	94	Massachusetts 6s	100	100	Massachusetts 6s	100	100
do do do 1861	30	30	South Sid. L. I., 1st Mort.	94	94	do 6s Gold	100	100	do 6s Gold	100	100
do do do 1861	30	30	do do construction	94	94	do 5s Gold	98 1/2	98 1/2	do 5s Gold	98 1/2	98 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	North Missouri, 1st Mortgage	89 1/2	89 1/2	Boston 6s	98	98	Boston 6s	98	98
do do do 1861	30	30	Jefferson RR, 1st Mortgage	92	92	Chicago Sewerage	95	95	Chicago Sewerage	95	95
do do do 1861	30	30	N. J. Southern, 1st M. 7s	96	96	do Municipal 7s	95 1/2	95 1/2	do Municipal 7s	95 1/2	95 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 1st M. 7s	96	96	Boston & Mo. L. G. 7s	93	93	Cheshire, 6s	93	93
do do do 1861	30	30	An. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	96	96	Cin., San. & Cleve., 1st M. 7s	80	80	Cin., San. & Cleve., 1st M. 7s	80	80
do do do 1861	30	30	W. Union Tel. Co. 7s	91 1/2	91 1/2	Eastern Mass. conv. 6, 1874	102 1/2	102 1/2	Eastern Mass. conv. 6, 1874	102 1/2	102 1/2
do do do 1861	30	30	Winona & St. Peter, 1st M.	92 1/2	92 1/2	Wachusett, 6s	102 1/2	102 1/2	Wachusett, 6s	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bonds not yet Quoted at the N. Y. Board.											
Michigan 7s, 1877	99	99	Albany City 6s	95	95	Connecticut River	94	94	Connecticut River	94	94
do do do 1877	99	99	Cleveland, Ohio, 6s various	98 1/2	98 1/2	Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	Connecticut & Passumpsic, pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2
do do do 1877	99	99	Contra. County, Ill. 7s	98 1/2	98 1/2	Fitchburg	93	93	Fitchburg	93	93
do do do 1877	99	99	Detroit City 7s	92	92	Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	5	5	Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	5	5
do do do 1877	99	99	San Francisco, 6s	92 1/2	92 1/2	Manchester & Lawrence	140	140	Manchester & Lawrence	140	140
do do do 1877	99	99	California Pac. RR, 7s, gld.	105	105	Northern of New Hampshire	111	111	Northern of New Hampshire	111	111
do do do 1877	99	99	Central Pacific 7s, 1882, gld.	114 1/2	114 1/2	Norwich & Worcester	106	106	Norwich & Worcester	106	106
do do do 1877	99	99	Western Pacific 6s, gld.	114 1/2	114 1/2	Ogdens & L. Champlain	120	120	Ogdens & L. Champlain	120	120
do do do 1877	99	99	Kansas Pacific 1st M. (gold) 7s	95	95	Old Colony & Newport	107	107	Old Colony & Newport	107	107
do do do 1877	99	99	do 1st M. (gold) 6s, J. & D.	83 1/2	83 1/2	Port, Saco & Portsmouth	125	125	Port, Saco & Portsmouth	125	125
do do do 1877	99	99	do 1st M. (gold) 5s, J. & D.	83 1/2	83 1/2	Rutland common	77	77	Rutland common	77	77
do do do 1877	99	99	do 1st M. (gold) 4s, J. & D.	83 1/2	83 1/2	Vermont & Canada	98 1/2	98 1/2	Vermont & Canada	98 1/2	98 1/2
do do do 1877	99	99	do Land Gr. M. 7, 1880, 33 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	Vermont & Massachusetts	95	95	Vermont & Massachusetts	95	95
do do do 1877	99	99	do Inc. Bonds, 7, No. 16, 21	23 1/2	23 1/2	Pennsylvania 6s, 1877	98	98	Pennsylvania 6s, 1877	98	98
do do do 1877	99	99	Denver Pacific RR & Tel. 7s	92	92	do do Stock Loan, 6s, 72-77	101	101	do do Stock Loan, 6s, 72-77	101	101
do do do 1877	99	99	St. Jose & Denver E. D., 8s, gld.	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do do 6s, 77-82	106 1/2	106 1/2	do do do 6s, 77-82	106 1/2	106 1/2
do do do 1877	99	99	Danville & Urbana, 1st 7s, gld.	83	83	Philadelphia 6s, old	98	98	Philadelphia 6s, old	98	98
do do do 1877	99	99	Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st 6s, gld.	67	67	Pittsburg Compromise 4 1/2s	75	75	Pittsburg Compromise 4 1/2s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Lake Sup. & Miss., 1st 7s, gld.	85	85	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Southern Minnesota, 1st 7s, gld.	84	84	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Rockford, R. I. & St. L., 7s, gld.	51	51	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Chic. Bur. & Quincy 1st M. 7s	102	102	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Keokuk & St. Paul, 8s	94	94	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Carthage, 6s	94	94	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Dixon, Peoria & Han., 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	O. O. & Fox R. Valley 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96	96	do do do 5s	75	75	do do do 5s	75	75
do do do 1877	99	99	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s	96							



## LOCAL SECURITIES.

## Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.				PRICE.	
		Par.	Amount.	Periods.	1869 1870	Last Paid.	Bid. Asked
Marked thus (*) are not National.							
America	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	145
American	100 500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	67.5	123 1/2
American Exchange	100 500,000	M. & N.	8	8	May	71.4	123 1/2
Atlantic	100 300,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.4	123 1/2
Bowery	100 250,000	J. & J.	21	21	July	68.5	175
Broadway	25 1,000,000	J. & J.	21	21	July	71.12	300
Bull's Head	25 200,000	Q. & J.	20	20	Oct.	71.5	230
Butchers & Drovers	25 800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	140
Central	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	148
Chatham	25 450,000	J. & J.	16	16	July	71.6	165
Chemical	100 300,000	ev. 2 mos	36	36	Nov.	71.10	185
Citizens	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	Nov.	71.10	220
Commerce	100 10,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.4	115 1/2
Commonwealth	100 250,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.3	90
Continental	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.4	167 1/2
Corn Exchange	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	120
Carreny	100 100,000	Q. & J.	10	10	Oct.	71.4	100
Dry Goods	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	110
East River	100 250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.4	110
Eleventh Ward	25 100,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.3	180
Fifth	100 100,000	Q. & J.	16	16	Oct.	71.3	180
First	100 200,000	Q. & J.	16	16	Oct.	71.3	180
Fourth	100 5,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	112 1/2
Fulton	30 600,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	105
German American	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Nov.	71.3	105
Germania	100 200,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.3	105
Greenwich	25 300,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.10	235
Grocers	40 300,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	122
Hanover	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	102 1/2
Harlem	100 500,000	J. & J.	12	12	July	71.6	160
Importers & Traders	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	226
Irving	50 500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.4	226
Manufacturers & Build.	100 600,000	J. & J.	12	12	July	71.5	109
Leather Manufact.	100 600,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	150
Manhattan	50 2,500,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	150
Manuf. & Merchants	100 500,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.3	102
Marine	100 100,000	J. & J.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	115
Market	10 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	128
Mechanics	25 2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	128
Mech. Bkg Assoc'n	50 500,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.4	115
Mechanics & Traders	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	120
Mercantile	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	120
Merchants	50 3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.4	122
Merchants' Ex.	50 1,250,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.3	99
Metropolis	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	130
Metropolitan	100 4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	130
Mutual	75 200,000	J. & J.	8	8	Nov.	71.3	163
Nassau	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Oct.	71.3	119
National	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	130
National Galtin	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	130
New York	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan.	72.5	130
New York County	100 200,000	J. & J.	16	16	July	71.8	210
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100 500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.8	100
N. Y. Gold Exchange	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.8	100
Ninth	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	110
North America	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan.	72.3	110
North River	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	July	71.3	93
Ocean	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan.	72.6	165
Oriental	25 300,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan.	72.6	165
Pacific	50 422,700	Q. & J.	15	15	Nov.	71.4	100
Park	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	14	14	July	71.6	155 1/2
Peoples	25 412,500	J. & J.	12	12	Jan.	72.5	115
Phenix	20 1,800,000	F. & A.	8	8	July	71.3	104
Republic	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.4	115
Security	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	July	71.3	104
St. Nicholas	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.3	104
Seventh Ward	100 500,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.3	106
Second	100 300,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	120
Shoe and Leather	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan.	72.5	152
Sixth	100 200,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.6	132
State of New York	100 2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	May	71.4	197
Tenth	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.4	80
Union	40 1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	July	71.6	132
Union Square	100 200,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	135
West Side	100 200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Nov.	71.5	100

## Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.]

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25 2,000,000	Q. & J.	20	20	Nov.	71.5	218
Citizens' Gas Co. (Bklyn.)	20 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	190
do certificates	300,000						131
Harlem	50 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	190
Jersey City & Hudson	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	190
Manhattan	50 4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Aug.	71.5	250
do bonds	2,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.5	99
Metropolitan	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	185
do certificates	100 5,000,000						120
Mutual N. Y.	25 500,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept.	71.3	177
Nassau, Brooklyn	25 1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	July	71.5	108
do scrip	50 500,000						308
New York	100 4,000,000	M. & N.	7	7	Sept.	71.3	100
People's (Brooklyn)	10 1,000,000	M. & S.	10	10	July	71.5	108
do bonds	300,000	F. & A.	7	7	July	71.5	108
Westchester County	50 400,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	108
Williamsburg	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	108
do scrip	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	July	71.5	108
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock	100 900,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.5	40
1st mortgage	604,000	J. & J.	7	7	July	71.5	40
Broadway & Seventh Ave—stock	100 2,100,000	J. & D.	1871	65	80		
1st mortgage	1,600,000	J. & D.	1884	15	300		
Brooklyn City—stock	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	1872	100	100		
1st mortgage	300,000	J. & J.	1872	100	100		
Bklyn. Prospect Pk & Flatbush—stock	50 254,000	M. & N.	1875	120	120		
1st mortgage	300,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
Broadway (Brooklyn)—stock	100 200,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt.—stock	100 80,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
1st mortgage	80,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
Brooklyn & Jamaica—stock	100 492,180	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
1st mortgage	85,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
2d do	115,000	A. & O.	1875	100	120		
3rd do	100,000	A. & O.	1875	100	120		
4th do	164,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
5th do	86,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
Central Pk. N. & E. River—stock	100 1,164,000	F. & A.	1882	60	60		
1st mortgage	626,000	F. & A.	1882	60	60		
Coney Island & Brooklyn—stock	100 214,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
1st mortgage	214,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock	100 1,200,000	M. & S.	1874-76	95	120		
1st mortgage	1,000,000	J. & J.	1874-76	95	120		
Eight Avenue—stock	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
1st mortgage	203,000	J. & J.	1875	100	120		
42d St. & Grand St Ferry—stock	100 750,000	M. & N.	1871	110	110		
1st mortgage	300,000	A. & O.	1873	100	120		
Grand Street & Newtown—stock	30 797,000	J. & J.	1875	70	90		
1st mortgage	167,000	J. & J.	1875	70	90		
Second Avenue—stock	50 300,000	J. & D.	1875	70	90		
1st mortgage	350,000	F. & A.	1876	90	90		
2d mortgage	200,000	F. & A.	1876	90	90		
3d mortgage	150,000	A. & O.	1885	85	85		
Cons. Convertible	315,000	M. & N.	1888	82 1/2	82 1/2		
Sixth Avenue—stock	100 750,000	J. & J.	1890	138	138		
1st mortgage	250,000	J. & J.	1890	100	100		
Third Avenue—stock	100 1,170,000	Q. & F.	1891-93	200	100		
1st mortgage	1,800,000	J. & J.	1891-93	100	100		
Williamsburg & Flatbush—stock	30 30,000	M. & S.	1890	100	100		
1st mort g.	125,000	M. & S.	1890	100	100		

\* This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds.

## Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 15 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.					PRICE.				
		Par.	Amount.	Periods.	1868	1869	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Asked
Ad-latic.	25	200,000	J. & J.			14	10		July, '70.	5	70
Alma.	50	300,000	do			14	16	13	July, '71.	5	
American	50	400,000	do	14	17	16	13		July, '71.	5	150 180
American Exch'e.	100	200,000	do	10	10	12	12		July, '71.	6	
Arctic.	25	250,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	83
Astor.	25	250,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	8	
Atlantic (B'klyn.)	50	300,000	M. & S.	11	12	12	12		Sept., '71.	12	
Beekman.	25	200,000	F. & A.	5	10	10	9		Aug., '71.	5	
Bowery.	25	3,000,000	J. & D.	10	20	20	20		June, '71.	200	210
Brewers & M'lsrs	25	200,000	new								
Brooklyn	25	200,000	F. & A.	14	16	15	15		Aug., '71.	5	180
Brooklyn	17	150,000	J. & J.	20	20	20	20		July, '71.	10	215
Citizens'.	20	300,000	do	20	20	23	13		Aug., '71.	7	110
City.	20	210,000	F. & A.	14	14	14	14		Aug., '71.	4	150
Clinton.	100	250,000	J. & J.	10	13	14	14		July, '71.	11	120
Columbia.	10	300,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	100
Commerce Fire.	100	250,000	do	10	10	11	10		July, '71.	5	85 90
Commercial.	50	300,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	110
Continental.	100	1,000,000	do	15	16	18	30		July, '71.	115	120
Corn Exchange.	50	300,000	M. & S.	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	
Eagle.	40	300,000	A. & O.	15	30	20	20		Oct., '71.	130	200
Empire City.	50	250,000	J. & J.	13	13	10	10		July, '71.	5	110
Excelsor.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	
Exch-ange.	30	150,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	4		Feb., '70.	4	70
Firemen's.	17	205,000	J. & J.	17	20	20	10		July, '71.	5	116 53
Firemen's Trust.	10	150,000	do	10	10	10	10		Jan., '68.	3	
Fulton.	25	200,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	112
Gebhard.	100	200,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	5	103
Globe.	50	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	112
Globe.	50	200,000	do	10	10	11	11		July, '71.	6	112
Greenwich.	25	200,000	F. & A.	20	20	20	20		Aug., '71.	10	200
Guardian.	100	300,000	J. & J.	5	5	10	10		July, '71.	5	75 80
Hanover.	25	150,000	do	10	10	10	15		Jan., '71.	5	145
Hanover.	50	400,000	do	10	10	10	8 1/2		Jan., '71.	3	200
Hoffman.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	10		Jan., '66.	5	
Home.	100	2,500,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	100
Howard.	25	250,000	do	10	11	12	9 1/2		July, '71.	5	100
Humboldt.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	200
Importers & Trad.	50	200,000	do	5	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	112
Importers & Trad.	50	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	80
Irving.	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	11	11		July, '71.	5	135
Jefferson.	30	300,000	M. & S.	10	10	10	10		Sent.	71.	135
Kings Co. (B'klyn)	20	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	
Kings County.	20	150,000	do	10	10	15	15		July, '71.	5	145
Lafayette (B'klyn)	50	150,000	do	11	5	5	5		July, '71.	6	80
Lamar.	100	300,000	do	13	12	13	13		July, '71.	7	
Lenox.	25	150,000	do	12	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	110 112
Lenox & Irving (B'klyn)	25	150,000	do	12	10	14	14		July, '71.	5	140
Lorillard.	25	1,000,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	
Mant-tan.	100	500,000	do	10	12	16	16		July, '71.	8	
Mann & Builders'.	2	0,000	new								
Mech. & Traders.	100	200,000	do	10	10	12	12		July, '71.	6	
Mech. & Traders.	25	200,000	do	12	15	16	18		July, '71.	10	150
Mechanics (B'klyn)	50	150,000	do	5	5	5	10		July, '71.	5	100
Mercantile.	50	200,000	do	10	10	10	11		July, '71.	5	
Mercantile.	50	200,000	do	10	20	20	30		July, '71.	10	200
Metropolitan.	10	300,000	do	3 1/2	4				July, '71.	10	180
Montauk (B'klyn)	50	150,000	do	10	10	11	12		Jan., '72.	6	120
Nassau (B'klyn.)	100	200,000	do	20	20	20	20		July, '71.	10	180
Nassau & Hudson.	37 1/2	200,000	do	12	12	12	12		July, '71.	10	125
New Amsterdam.	25	300,000	do	10	10	11	10		July, '71.	6	
N. Y. Equitable.	25	200,000	do	14	18	15	16		July, '71.	10	185
New York Fire.	10	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	13	15	16		July, '71.	13 1/2	85
Niagara.	25	200,000	A. & O.	10	10	10	7		Oct., '71.	5	120
North River.	25	500,000	J. & J.	16	16	6	23		July, '71.	20	200
Park.	100	200,000	do	10	10	10	11		July, '71.	5	
Park.	20	150,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	135 140
People's.	20	150,000	J. & J.	10	12	12	12		July, '71.	6	
Phenix (B'klyn)	50	1,000,000	do	10	10	11	12		July, '71.	6	115
Relief.	100	200,000	do	10	10	12	11		July, '71.	5	90
Republic.	100	300,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	100
Resolute.	100	200,000	do	5	10	10	3 1/2		July, '71.	13 1/2	
Rutgers.	25	200,000	F. & A.	13	15	16	16		Aug., '71.	8	165
S. Nicholas.	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	5	103
Security.	50	1,000,000	do	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	5	
Standard.	50	200,000	J. & J.	10	11	10	7		July, '71.	5	120
Star.	100	200,000	do	10	5	10	10		July, '71.	5	120
Star.	100	200,000	F. & A.	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	5	85 90
Sterling.	25	200,000	do	10	10	10	10		Aug., '71.	7	150
Traders.	25	150,000	J. & J.	10	12	14	14		July, '71.	7	150
Tradersmen.	25	250,000	do	10	14	14	14		July, '71.	7	150 155
United States.	25	250,000	F. & A.	12	12	13	12		Aug., '71.	5	
Union.	50	250,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	100
Williamsburg City.	100	500,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	
Yonkers & N. Y.	100	500,000	do	10	10	10	10		July, '71.	5	

# The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

## EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. **Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds** are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on the two preceding pages.

2. **Government Securities**, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.

3. **The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds** will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month, with an explanatory article relating to investments in the several different classes of securities embraced in these lists. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition; THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only.

4. **Tables of Bank Stocks, Insurance Stocks, City Railroad Securities, Gas Stocks, and City Bonds**, with quotations, will be published the first three weeks of each month.

**Alabama State Finances and Railroad Endorsements.**—In THE CHRONICLE of Dec. 2, 1871, p. 739, we gave extended extracts from the message of Gov. Lindsay to the Alabama Legislature, upon the subject of the State's finances. The Governor reviewed at length the principal features of the Auditor's report, explaining several of the statements therein made, and it is only necessary now to give the following additional items. The Auditor states that

"At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1870, there was a balance in the State Treasury of..... \$4,325  
To which add the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year just closed..... 1,378,168

Total to be accounted for..... \$1,422,494  
Disbursements for the fiscal year have been..... 1,640,116

Showing a balance in outstanding warrants against the Treasury of..... \$217,622

The receipts from taxation and licenses have amounted, during the fiscal year, to the sum of \$1,294,835, showing an excess of \$9,835 75 over the amount estimated in last report.

The disbursements have been in the aggregate much larger than estimated in last annual report, and this leaves the treasury in an embarrassed condition, which was not anticipated by this office.

There are at this date outstanding warrants unpaid by the State to the amount of \$217,622, for which no provision has been made.

Under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 19, 1867, there was prepared and issued 'tax certificates' (known since as 'State certificates') to amount of \$300,050.

Attention is called to the fact that when these certificates were issued, the amount was noted as 'receipts into the State Treasury,' when in fact they were evidences of State indebtedness, the same as outstanding warrants of the Comptroller. The correct balance against the treasury when these certificates are accounted for is \$517,672 32, as this is the amount required to pay all warrants upon the treasury, and retire all State certificates when presented for redemption."

As to taxation he says: "Attention is called to the fact, that while the Legislature amended section eleven of the revenue act, so as to reduce the tax on real and personal property to one-half of one per cent, the remaining portions of the act were left unchanged, and the tax upon all classes enumerated in section twelve is three-fourths of one per cent. This was evidently not the intent of a majority of the Legislature, and I would recommend that the rate be made uniform throughout by act of the General Assembly."

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1872.

Receipts	
From General Taxes on Property (net revenue).....	\$750,000
" Tax on Licenses.....	110,000
" Tax on Railroad Companies.....	165,000
" All other sources.....	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$975,000</b>

Estimated disbursements..... \$1,219,156

ENDORSEMENT OF RAILROAD BONDS, &c., TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

Name of Road.	Miles.	Amount.
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	295	\$1,720,000
" reported excess issued.....	...	580,000
East Alabama and Cincinnati.....	30	320,000
Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk.....	30	320,000
Mobile and Montgomery.....	60	2,500,000
Montgomery and Eufaula.....	30	960,000
Selma and Gulf.....	45	480,000
Selma, Marion and Memphis.....	100	720,000
South and North.....	30	2,200,000
Savannah and Memphis.....	30	320,000
<b>STATE BONDS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.....</b>		<b>\$13,120,000</b>
Alabama and Chattanooga.....		2,000,000
Montgomery and Eufaula.....		300,000
<b>Total contingent liabilities.....</b>		<b>\$15,420,000</b>

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY, AS EQUALIZED BY THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, UNDER ACT APPROVED FEBRUARY 9TH, 1870.

Name of Road.	Main Track.		Total Value.	
	Miles.	Value.	Miles.	Value.
Alabama and Chattanooga.....	244 25-100	\$22,040	244 25-100	\$22,040
Memphis and Charleston.....	155 2-10	15,000	155 2-10	15,000
Mobile and Girard.....	82 5-10	12,000	82 5-10	12,000
Mobile and Ohio.....	74 66-100	16,000	74 66-100	16,000
Mobile and Montgomery.....	154	15,000	154	15,000
Montgomery and Eufaula.....	5	13,000	5	13,000
Nashville and Decatur.....	27	11,000	27	11,000
Nashville and Chattanooga.....	24	16,000	24	16,000
and the Jasper Branch.....	2 1/2	13,000	2 1/2	13,000
Savannah and Memphis.....	20	12,000	20	12,000
Selma and Gulf.....	30	13,000	30	13,000

Selma, Marion and Memphis 45	15,000	702,000	69,000	771,000
South and North.....	100	15,000	1,525,000	1,635,000
Southwestern of Georgia.....	13,448	13,448	888	14,337
Selma, Rome and Dalton.....	171 4047-5280	12,000	2,107,007	2,464,812
Western.....	160 50-100	14,000	2,309,900	2,588,700

Total..... \$21,681,046 2,418,024 \$24,099,070

**South Carolina Finances.**—The Committee appointed to enquire into the over-issue of Bonds, laid a report before the House Dec. 14, from which we extract the following:

"The Committee appointed under the resolution authorizing an investigation into the alleged over-issue of State bonds, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The whole amount of bonded debt of the State as shown by the report of the Comptroller-General on the 31st October, 1868, was \$5,407,306 27-100, exclusive of what is known as the war debt. To this amount add the bonds issued to redeem the bills of the Bank of the State, \$1,258,550, making the old debt \$6,665,856 27-100. To this amount there was, during the years 1869 and 1870, added \$500,000 in bonds to redeem the bills receivable, and \$500,000 in bonds which had been issued to pay interest on the public debt, and had been sold by the Financial Agent, making the bonded debt of the State on the 3d October, 1870, \$7,665,856 22. There was also, at the same time, in the hands of the Financial Agent, \$1,000,000 of bonds for the relief of the Treasury, \$500,000 to pay interest on public debt, and \$700,000 Land Commission Bonds, making a grand total of \$9,665,856 27-100, and shewing that only \$3,200,000 new bonds have been issued up to the 31st of October, 1870, to wit:

Bonds to Redeem Bills Receivable.....	\$500,000
Bonds to pay Interest on Public Debt.....	1,000,000
Bonds for Relief of the Treasury.....	1,000,000
Bonds Land Commission.....	700,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,200,000</b>

According to the sworn statement of the State Treasurer there are now signed and outstanding \$9,514,000 of new State bonds. Deduct from this amount the \$3,200,000 that were out on the 31st of October, 1870, and we find that \$6,314,000 have been signed and put upon the market, which, in the opinion of your Committee, is an over-issue.

This conclusion is arrived at after a careful investigation and close scrutiny of the acts under which it is claimed the authority was derived for issuing said bonds.

Your Committee having reported the facts and the law under which the bonds have been issued, and feeling satisfied that the State has been defrauded by an over-issue of \$6,314,000, would therefore respectfully recommend that this House take the necessary steps to hold accountable those persons who have violated the laws and ruined the credit of the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

C. C. BOWEN,  
BENJ. BYAS,  
G. H. FROST,  
P. J. O'CONNELL,  
W. H. JONES, JR.

—There will be a public meeting of South Carolina bondholders at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, January 10, 1872, at 6 P. M., to take action on the present state of South Carolina finances.

**Virginia Funding Bill.**—A concurrent resolution has passed the Virginia Legislature, by a vote of 104 to 18, in the House of Delegates, and 27 to 12 in the Senate, for discontinuing the funding of the State debt until it can be ascertained what is the amount of the current expenses of the State Government, the amount of interest on the whole debt, and the probable increase of interest that may be necessary. The bill at last accounts was before the Governor.

In the debate in the Senate on the House resolution suspending the operation of the Funding act, it was stated that both the January and July interest on the funded debt could be paid under the present financial administration of the State. The amount now in the treasury is \$1,800,000, and the amount of the January interest is \$600,000. In reply to a resolution of inquiry from the House, Attorney-General Taylor says:

"The Funding act does not, in my opinion, make an appropriation for the payment of interest upon the bonds issued under that act. I think there should be an act authorizing the auditor or to transfer the sum necessary to pay the interest; otherwise the treasurer will not be justified in making such payment." The amount thus far funded is about \$29,000,000.

**Arkansas State Finances.**—We take the following from a letter by Mr. David B. Sickels, of this city, formerly State Agent of Arkansas, relative to the finances of that State, in opposition to certain statements in a recent article in the Little Rock Gazette:

The total amount of the new bonds issued to November 1st, comprising the entire bonded indebtedness of the State is \$8,083,000, consisting of the following amounts and issues, viz.:

Six per cent funded debt bonds.....	\$2,783,000
Seven per cent State aid bonds issued to the following roads, viz:	
Memphis and Little Rock.....	1,200,000
Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	900,000
Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans.....	750,000
Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River.....	450,000
Arkansas Central.....	300,000
Levee bonds.....	\$1,800,000
Total amount entered for lands.....	400,000
Ten year bonds to supply casual deficiencies.....	1,400,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,083,000</b>

Total bonded indebtedness of the State..... \$8,083,000  
To this amount may be added the floating debt of the State, which consists of treasurer's certificates, and amount to \$400,000, all of which will be redeemed during the early part of 1872, in payment of taxes.

The assessed valuation of taxable property will exceed \$120.



000,000, and the taxes to be collected during the year 1872 will amount to nearly \$1,000,000, leaving a surplus in the treasury of about \$600,000 after redeeming the treasurer's certificates.

It will therefore be seen that the treasury will not be "empty," as has been stated by the *Gazette*, if the taxes are promptly collected.

The total amount of annual interest for which the State is liable will not exceed \$200,000, as the railroad companies are required by the State aid law to pay the interest on the \$3,600,000 bonds which they have received from the State, and a special tax will be levied to provide for the payment of the interest on the levee bonds falling due in July, 1872, and January, 1873.

When the remainder of the old bonds held by the Government of the United States for the account of the Indian trust fund shall have been funded, the total funded debt of the State will amount to \$4,300,000; and upon the completion of the eight hundred and fifty miles of railroad to which State aid has been awarded, the total amount of bonds issued to railroads will be \$11,400,000.

**Ohio Finances.**—The semi-annual report of the Ohio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shows the additions to the sinking fund for the six months ending on the 15th of November were \$1,318,916 35, and disbursements, \$946,745 29. The amount on deposit in New York to pay principal and accrued interest on bonds was \$44,677 01. The total amount, therefore, of the sinking fund on that day was \$419,848 07. On the 15th of May, 1871, the funded debt of the State was \$9,597,643 73. The redemption during the period covered by this report were: Loan of 1870, \$283,600; loan of 1871, \$291,322; total, \$574,922; outstanding Nov. 15, 1871, \$7,022,721 73. The total foreign debt payable in New York is \$9,018,956 73. The total of the domestic debt payable at Columbus is \$3,765. During the present fiscal year the commissioners will be able to redeem the main portion of the loan of 1870 yet outstanding, and they trust that the condition of the sinking fund will be such as to enable them to retire the residue of the loan by January, 1873.

**The Western Maryland Railroad.**—The late report of the new president and directors of the Western Maryland Railroad, showing that some \$500,000 additional will be wanted of the city of Baltimore with which to complete and equip it, contrary to the previous estimates under the city ordinance for endorsing the company's bonds to the amount of \$1,400,000, excites a good deal of attention.

#### RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

*Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad* is again in operation. Trains are running regularly.

*Alabama:* The Legislature passed a bill authorizing the issue of \$1,000,000 of 8 per cent bonds, to be used if necessary.

*Atlantic and Great Western Railroad:* It is stated that a combination of this Company and the English holders of Erie stock has been formed, and that James McHenry is to manage the road. Gen. Sickles has been retained by English stockholders. The Legislature will be asked to order a new election of directors.

*Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad:* It is reported that this Company has leased 32 miles of the Austin and Mason City branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, between Austin, Minn., and Plymouth, Iowa.

*Boston, Nashua and Acton Railroad:* Ground was broken at Nashua last week.

*Burlington and Missouri River Railroad:* The land sales of this Company for November foot up \$29,810.

*Central Railroad of Georgia* is operating the Macon and Western Railroad under lease.

*Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad:* The last rail is laid on this road, and connection made with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad to the pines of Michigan.

*Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad:* Is now running regular trains on its western division, between Charleston and Huntington.

*Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad:* Track laid to Greenwood, six miles north of Montague; grading is well advanced beyond this point, awaiting arrival of rails. Engine houses are being built at various points on the line.

*Cincinnati and Dayton Short Line Railroad:* Forty-five miles of this line are ready for rails; the remaining 3½ miles are being pushed vigorously.

*Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad* has opened its stock subscription books at 98 Broadway, New York. General Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is President of the Company.

*Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad* is under contract from Rockport, Ind., to French Lick Springs.

*Erie Railway:* In the matter of stock claimed by English holders, Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court has rendered a decision, denying the petition of Jay Gould—vacating the order for suspension of the delivery to Heath & Raphael of the 12,735 shares—and refusing to allow the case to be tried before a Master in equity.

Stockholders who desire a change in the management of the company are invited to send their address to Reuben Manly & Co., 64 Broadway, New York.

*Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad* has lately opened a section of forty miles between Clare and Hersey, and has formed a junction with Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad at a point three miles west of Hersey.

*Fort Scott, Humboldt and Western Railroad:* Nearly graded between Fort Scott and Humboldt, and rails contracted for.

*Georgia:* The Legislature appropriated \$420,000 to pay January interest on the gold bonds, but Acting-Governor Conly vetoed the bill.

*Great Britain:* In the United Kingdom, at the beginning of this year, were 15,537 miles of railway, with an aggregate capital and debt of about \$2,645,000,000, or more than \$170,000 per mile;

gross earnings, \$225,000,000, of which the expenses consumed 48 per cent; average dividends for 1870 were 4.41 per cent.

*Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad:* The twenty miles of this road, between Paris and Leroy, were formally accepted by Governor Baldwin on the 5th instant.

*Hudson River* is blocked with ice at and below Poughkeepsie.

*Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway* earned in third week of November \$29,152.

*International Railroad Company of Texas* is offering its first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds at 90 and interest.

*Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad:* Governor Baldwin has accepted the thirty miles of this road constructed during this year, from Kawkawlin to the north line of Bay County.

*Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad* is operating the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway under a permanent lease. The line is open to Carver.

*Lawrence, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad* is building a branch from Cherryville to Independence, the county seat of Menominee, 10 miles; the bridge at Lawrence is progressing rapidly.

*Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad* has now 47 miles of road in operation from Kilmore to Waveland, 37 of which have been built this year.

*Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad* has 41 miles in operation from Alexandria to Memphis; west of Memphis the iron is laid for 10 miles, and the road-bed is completed to Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo.

*Mississippi Central Railroad:* The bonds of this company were protested in Augusta, Ga., on the 15th inst. The road is leased to the Southern Railroad Association.

*Monmouth County Agricultural Railroad* is under contract, Freehold to Keyport, N. J., 13½ miles. Contract price \$256,000.

*Missouri:* Governor Brown's message gives the following concerning railroads in this state:

Number of miles completed and in operation January 1, 1871.....	1,980
Number of miles in course of construction January 1, 1871.....	797
Number of miles built from January 1, 1871, to November 1, 1871.....	560
Number of miles in course of construction November 1, 1871.....	1,132
Number of miles (estimated) completed and in operation January 1, 1872.....	2,750
Capital invested in railroads, rolling stock and appurtenances.....	\$117,548,317

*Monadnock Railroad* is to be extended from Peterborough to Hillsborough, 18 miles, which will make the distance from Windchendon to Concord by rail 29 miles less than at present.

*New York and Oswego Midland Railroad* is now operating 343 miles of road, including leased lines, of the main line; 60 miles are yet to be completed.

*North Missouri Railroad* has been sold to the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad Company.

*North Shore Railroad of Long Island* (which will be the first narrow gauge road in this part of the country) is about to be commenced.

*Ohio River* is blocked with ice at Cincinnati.

*Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad:* Stockholders' meeting adopted the provisions of the act of consolidation with Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, under the title of Virginia and North Carolina Railroad. Gross earnings for the year ending November 30 \$913,295, nett \$359,535.

*Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad:* Gross earnings for the year ending Oct. 31, 1871, \$964,981, an increase of \$309,245 over last year and \$356,063 over 1869.

*Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Railroad:* The road bed and bridging between Peoria and Atlanta, 35 miles, nearly completed.

*Pacific Railroad of Missouri:* It is reported that this Company is about to lease the St. Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad from Pleasant Hill to Lawrence, Kansas, 58 miles.

*Perth Amboy:* The building of the railroad bridge over the Raritan at this point has been enjoined by Judge Nixon, of the United States Court, at the suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the Raritan Canal.

*Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad:* It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has made arrangements to operate this road.

*St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad* earned in the second week of December \$48,971.

*Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad* is offering its first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds at the rate of \$12,000 per mile at 95.

*Savannah and Memphis Railroad* has now in operation twenty miles, from Opelika toward Dadeville.

*Snow Storms* in the West have caused serious delays on the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads. The latter (narrow gauge) was blocked for some time.

*Toledo and Saginaw Railroad* opened for business on the 20th instant.

*Tuckerton Railroad* opened from Whiting's, on the New Jersey Southern, to Tuckerton, 29 miles.

*Union Pacific Railroad Company* has permanently established its eastern terminus at Omaha; the land department and general offices will hereafter be located at that point. A temporary winter bridge has been made across the Missouri River.

*United States Supreme Court:* The Chief Justice announces that the opinions in the legal tender cases will be delivered immediately after recess.

*Virginia and North Carolina Railroad* is a consolidation of the Lynchburg and Danville, and the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas roads.

*Walkill Valley Railroad* is building an extensive iron bridge across the Walkill River at Rosendale; from thence to Kingston the road is progressing rapidly.

*Winona and St. Peter Railroad* is being pushed rapidly westward. At Minnesota City a union depot is to be built by this company and the St. Paul and Winona Railroad Company.

## PRICES OF RAILROAD BONDS FOR FIVE YEARS.

We continue this week, in the following table, our compilation of the highest and lowest prices of all leading railroad bonds, and give the months of March and April for five years (to be followed by other months hereafter). In order to make this table of prices more valuable, quotations of the money market in each week of the month have been added, and also the range of gold. From January 1, 1867, to March 26, 1870, the prices of railroad bonds are made from actual daily sales at the Stock Board; since March 26, 1870, the range of prices is made from the quotation bid on each Friday, as printed in the Stock Exchange list and THE CHRONICLE.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that these extended compilations involve much labor and expense, and in order to prevent other parties from plundering and selling them in the shape of pamphlets, cards, or otherwise, we have copyrighted them for our protection.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1871, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Range of gold.....	111½-110½	116½-110½	132½-130½	141½-137½	140½-133½	111½-110½	115½-111½	134½-131½	140½-137½	141½-132½
Money market—Rate for call loans on or about Friday of each week of the month.....	1st week. 2d week. 3d week. 4th week. 5th week.	30/4 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	50/7 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	50/7 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	50/7 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	50/7 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6	50/7 40/6 40/6 40/6 40/6
Albany & Susquehanna, 1st.	93½-91	101				91-90	101			
Albany & Susquehanna, 2d.						88-86½				
Albany & Susquehanna, 3d.										
Alton & Terre Haute, 1st.	96-95	95½-94½	93½-93	95-94		96½-96	94½-94	93½-93	95-94	90-88
Alton & Terre Haute, 2d preferred.	55-84	84-79½	82½-81	82½-81	85-80	85½-84½	84½-83	82½-81	84½-82½	80-78
Alton & Terre Haute, 2d in.	76-75	80½-75½	80-78	81½		79½-77½	81½-80	80-79	81-79	74-73
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 7, '80.	95½-94	95-94	95-94½			95½-94	94½-93½			
Buffalo & Erie, new.	92-90									
Buffalo, N. Y. & E., 1st M., 1877.	89-87	90-88		94½		90-87	90½-90	87½-87	96-95½	95-94
Central Pacific.	95½-95	95½-90				101-95½	93-91½			
Chicago, Bur. & Q., 8 p. c., 1st M.	111-109½	111½-111	111	114-113	111-110	112½-112	112½-111½	111-110½	113-112	89½-89
Chicago, R. Island & Pacific.	99½-98½	98-97	94½-93½	95-94	90½-89½	101-100½	98½-98	95½-93½	94½-93½	
Chicago & Alton Sinking Fund.	101-100	100	103-102½	103-102	101½-100	102½-102½	101-100	102-100	102-100	100-99½
Chicago & Alton, 1st M.	101-100	103-102½	101½-101		101-100	102½-102½	102½-102½	102-100	102-100	
Chicago & Alton, income.	95-94	92-91½	95-93	96-95½	91-90	91-90	92-88	91-90	92½-92	84-82
Chicago & Great Eastern, 1st M.				87-80½	59-53				88-87	87-86
Chicago & Milwaukee, 1st M.	94½-92	92-91½	89-88½	88½-88	85-84	93-92	92-90	89½-88½	88-87	87-86
Chicago & Northwestern Sinking Fund.	99-95	96-95½		95-95	95-94	94½-93½	92-90	95-95	95½-90	91-86½
Chicago & Northwestern int. bonds.	94-93	92-88				95½-93	91-91	92-90	90-88	80-79
Chicago & Northwestern consol.	89½-87½	91-90	94½-93	88-86	82-80	92½-89½	88½-87	88-85	90-88	80-79
Chicago & Northwestern extension.	87½-85					87½-85	88-82	85-85		
Chicago & Northwestern, 1st M.	95-93	96½-94	91½-90	88½-87½	87-84	96-95	94½-94	91½-90½	88½-85	84½-84
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, consol. S. Fund.	92½-88½	85-85				94½-92	83-81			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 2d M.	98-95	94-90	90-88	96-95		99-98	95-94		97-95	90-88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 3d M.	97-95	92-90				98½-97	93-92		95-95	90-88
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 4th M.	81-80	75-74	75-74½	80-79		84-83	77-75½	76½-70½	80-78	74-73
Cleveland, P.ville & Ash., new.	95-93					93-90				
Cleveland, P.ville & Ash., old.	95-92					93-90				
Cleveland & Toledo, new.	92					90				
Cleveland & Toledo, Sinking Fund.	102-100	103-100½	99½-99½	102-101	102-101	102½-100½		99-98		102-102
Col. Chic. & Ind., 1st Mort.	87-85	84½-79½	87½-84½			87½-83½	82½-80½	86½-82½		
Col. Chic. & Ind., 2d Mort.	65-61	62½-56				67-65	62½-60			
Del. Lack. & Western, 1st Mort.	101-100	100		99-97		99-98	96½-96			
Del. Lack. & Western, 2d Mort.	94½-94		93-92			94½-94½	97½-93	92		
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo bonds.	94-92	92½-91		88-86		95-94	97-97	90		
Dubuque & Sioux City, 1st Mort.	94-93	95-90		105-102	102½-102	99-98½		105-105	103½-102½	
Erie, 1st mortgage extended.	99-98					94-92				
Erie, 1st endorsed.	94					92				
Erie 7½, 2d, endorsed, 1879.	91½-91	96-90½		103-101	101-100½	92	95-91	94-94	100-100	101-100
Erie 7½, 3d, endorsed, 1883.	90-89	94-88½	89½-88½	97-97	10-97	89-86	88½-87	89½-89	96-95	97-95
Erie 7½, 4th, endorsed, 1880.	86½-85	88-85½	86½-85½	94½-94	92½-92	83-82	84-82	87-87	90-90	92½-92
Erie 7½, 5th, endorsed, 1884.	82-81½	82-82		93-88	84-88	82-80	82½-81		100-100	89-89
Galena & Chicago extended.		97-94		101-100	98½-98	100½-100			99-99	100-100
Galena & Chicago, 2d Mort.	97-94					97-94				
Great Western 3d Mort., 1885.	88-87	108-86	105½-85½			90½-84½		88-78½	88½-88	100-100
Great Western, 2d Mort., 1893.	83½-83	80-78	79-78½	78-76	73-73	86½-84		80½-78½	77½-76	72-71½
Han. & St. Jo. land grants.			109-78½					106-105		
Han. & St. Jo., convertible.	102½-101½					104-102½				
Harlem, 1st Mort.	103½-101½	104-103	102-102	102-101	101½-101	103½-103	103½-103	102-102	101-101	102½-101½
Harlem, con. Mort. & sinking fund.	88½-87			105-105		89-88				
Hudson R. 7½, 2d M., S. F., 1885.	102-101	102½-105	102½-102½	105-104		104-103	105½-103	103-102½	106-105	103-102
Hudson R. 7½, 3d M., 1875.	102-101	101				103-102		100-100		
Illinois central, 7 p. c., 1875.	107½-102	114-114	118-118	115-115	109½-108	104-103½	110-110		114-111½	109-107
Illinois & So. Iowa, 1st Mort.	80-79					81-80				
Jefferson RR., 1st M.										
Joliet & Chicago, 1st Mort.	107-105					110-108				
Lackawanna & Western.	100½-100					101-100	96½-96			
Lake Shore Div.	96-94	91-90				92-91	91-88			
Long Dock.	85½-85	87½-86		97-97		85-84	88-86½	92-92	98-98	
Marquette & Cincinnati, 1st M.						92-89				
Michigan Central, 1st M., S. 1882.	119-118	119-98	119½-117½	113½-112½	110½-93	100-98	131-130	119-119	112-112	107½-107
Michigan Southern, 7 p. c., 2d M.	98½-97	98-96	94½-93	93-93	94-93	94½-93	94½-89½	95-95	95-95	93-91
Michigan S. & N. L., S. F., 7 p. c.	101½-100½	99-96½	101½-101	100-99	103½-101½	103½-101½	99½-98½	102-101	100-98½	
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st M., S.	104½-103½	104-103½	103-102	103-102	100-99	106½-105½	105½-101½	103-102		
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st M., S. 7-10.	95-93½	92-89½	91½-88½	90-88	87½-87	98½-95	92-91½	92½-91½	91-90	86½-84
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st M.	94-93	94½-91½	90½-89	90-88	87½-87	95½-94	93-89	91½-89½	91-90	
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1st M. & M.	87½-87	89-86				89-87	87-86	88-87	84-83	
Milwaukee & St. Paul, 2d M.	87½-87	86-85				87-84	86-82		84-83	
Morris & Essex, 1st M.	103½-102½	102½-100½	100½-97½	99-98½	96½-96	103½-102½	103-100	100-90½	99½-99	96-95½
Morris & Essex, 2d M.	96-95	96-95	90½-89½	88-87	86-86	97-95	97-96	91-89½	88-87	85-85
Morris & Essex, convertible.								92-92		
Morris & Essex, construction.	86-86	84½-84				88-87½	88½-86½			
New Jersey Central, 2d M.						104-104				
New Jersey Central, new bonds.	101-100½	99-97	97-97	95½-94	98½-94½	101½-99	91½-91	97½-96	97-96	94½-94
N. Y. Central 6½, 1883.	94-92	92-91	92-91½	95½-93½	98½-94½	94-93	93½-91	91½-90	97½-96	93½-91½
N. Y. Central 6½, real estate.	90-88	88-88	91-90	93½-93		92½-91	91-88			
N. Y. Central 6½, subscription.	91½-89	88-88	86½-84	83½-83		92½-91	90-88			
N. Y. Central 7½, 1876.	100-100	100-100	100½-100	101-101		101½-100	103-100		104-104	
N. Y. Central 7½, convertible, 1876.	100½-100			127½-127		101-100				
N. Y. Central 7½, 1885-76.	100-100					101-100				
North Missouri, 1st M.	83½-81½	85-84½				85-83	86½-85			
North Missouri, 2d M., 1st M.	59½-57½	54-54				63-58	64-54			
Ohio & Mississippi, 1st M.	99-98½	96½-95	95-93	94½-92	87-87	100-99½	97½-96½	94-91	92-92	85-85
Ohio & Mississippi, consolidated.	89½-88	85-82	84½-83½			93½-89	86½-84½	83½-83		
Pacific RR. 7½, guaranteed by Mo.	96½-96½	99-95		90-90		98-97	97½-95			
Peninsula RR. bonds.	90-89					92-90				
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 1st M.	103-101	106½-103½	102½-101½	106-105	102-99½	104-101	104½-102	102½-101½	105½-105	102-101
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 2d M.	97½-97	98-97½	98½-97½	99½-99		98½-99	98½-97		99½-99	95-94
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 3d M.	84-91½		92-91	93-91	94½-92		93-92	91-91		85-84½
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chic., 8 p. c., 91.		101½-101½				102-100				
Quincy & Toledo, 1st M., 1890.	83-82	83-83				85-83				
St. L. & Iron Mountain, 1st M.	89½-88½	88-83½	85-84½			92-89	88-86½	83-83		
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, E. D.	87-85	83-81½	84-84			88½-87	83½-79			
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, W. D.	83½-82½	79-78				87½-84½	83-79	83-82		
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, 2d M.	69½-68					70-68½				
Toledo & Wabash, 1st M., extended.	92½-92	93½-92	91-90	91½-90½	89½-78	93½-93½	93½-92½	91-91	91½-91	88½-85
Toledo & Wabash, 1st M., St. L. Div.	88½-86½	95-93½	85-84½	82½-81	80-79	86-84				
Toledo & Wabash, 2d M.	88-87½	85-82½	85-84½	82½-81	80-79	92½-90		87½-85½	83-83	80-79
Toledo & Wabash, equip.	80-79	76½-76	78-77	74-73		83-80	80½-78	80-77½	74-74	
Toledo & Wabash, cons. convert.	84½-82	79½-77½	82-81			86½-85	81-78	82-80		
Union Pacific 1st bonds.	85½-83	86-82½				91½-84½	86-84½			
Union Pacific land grants, 7½.	76½-74½	73½-73				81½-73	76-73			
Union Pacific income, 10½.	69½-68	83½-83				82-68½	85½-83½			
Western Union Telegraph, 1st M., 7½, 1875.	95½-95	90-87	87½-86			97-97	91-88	88-87	85½-83½	80-79½



## The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, December 23, 1871.

The near approach of the Christmas holidays, the decline in gold, and the intensely cold weather, have conspired during the past week to keep trade within very narrow limits, except where there has been some special moving cause to the contrary—the most conspicuous example of which has been in coffee. Throughout mercantile circles there is a disposition to postpone all that can be deferred, till after the holidays, when a revival of trade on a sounder basis is expected.

Cotton declined early in the week to 19½¢, but has recovered and closes at 20½¢ for middling uplands. Breadstuffs have been very dull; flour, \$4 40@6 75 for shipping extras; \$1 47@1 52 for spring wheat, and 77@78¢ for mixed corn. Groceries have been dull, except for coffees, which have advanced ½¢@¾¢ per lb.

Provisions have declined. The receipts of swine at the West have been unprecedentedly and unexpectedly large, and have been arriving at this market in great quantities. This has discouraged parties who have been buying on speculation, while buyers for shipment, in view of the decline in gold, have been able to obtain lower prices. Today pork was dull and somewhat nominal; old mess, \$13 50 @ \$13 65, in whole jobbing lots; new mess, \$14 62½ @ \$14 75, on spot and future delivery. Bacon quoted at 7@7½¢. Cumberland to short clear, with considerable contracts for future delivery. Lard steady at the decline, with prime Western steam, selling on spot and for January delivery at 9½¢. Beef has ruled dull. Butter and cheese quite unsettled.

Tobacco has ruled dull, with prices showing no quotable variation. In leaf tobacco the sales for the week aggregate 350 hhds. Kentucky at 8@13¢. for lugs to prime leaf, and 150 hhds. low grade Virginia at 5½@7¢. Seed leaf tobacco also quiet and nominal; sales only in a retail way, at prices in the range of 15@55¢. for fillers and wrappers. Spanish tobacco has been selling fairly, including 500 bales Havana, at 95¢.@\$1 05, and 100 bales Yara on private terms.

Hops have been dull and the older growths have declined under freer receipts. Tallow declined to 9@9½¢. for prime Western and city. Whiskey, after having sold as low as 92¢., has recovered and closed to day at 96¢. Clover seed has been fairly active for export, but prices have been weak, closing at 11@11½¢. per lb. Hides have advanced to 26½¢., gold, for prime Buenos Ayres, with leather doing better.

Freights have been dull and rates have declined. The speculative firmness of cotton and breadstuffs have checked shipments of those staples, and to-day, 6d. was the rate for grain by both sail and steam. Lard and bacon by steam, 30s.

Refined petroleum has been dull at 23¢. for contracts for this month, with cargoes nominal in price. Crude has sold largely for first three months of 1872 at 13½¢. in bulk. Oils have been without decided change in any particular. Naval stores have been rather quiet, but generally steady, though Wilmington tar has declined to \$3 50. In metals the main feature has been the continued activity in lake copper, which has sold at 27½@28¢. for cash and forward delivery.

In East India goods the only movement was 6,000 bags Calcutta linseed, per "Tantalion Castle" and the "Wilshier," at \$2 28. There was less anxiety in fish and fruit in a wholesale way.

## Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLE.	Great Britain.	France.	Holland & Belg.	Germany, many.	Other N. Europe.	Spain.	Other S. Europe.	China & Japan.	Australia.	Br. N. A. Colonies.	Cuba.	Hayti.	Other W. Indies.	Mexico.	British Guiana.	Brazil.	Other S. American.	All other Ports.	Total since January 1, 1871.	Total this week.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	689,435	86,174	43,084	1,934	7,400	7,392	1,392	...	...	297,440	31,517	41,772	300,997	5,929	5,208	68,598	75,078	15,039	1,597,358	17,638
Wheat, bush.	17,677,900	1,005,758	1,733,353	316,572	500	520,466	...	...	...	31,340	2,427	41,772	79,009	...	...	5	220	30	118,979	82,501
Rye, bush.	33,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,075	270	...	...	...	...	...	7,703	2,079	18,129,777	131,664
Barley, bush.	98,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,970,133	92,431
Oats, bush.	11,581,383	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507,827	8,114
Corn, bush.	17,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	99,861
Peas, bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,698	99,861
Candies, pkgs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383,067	12,400,397
Coffee, bales.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,046	90,046
Cotton, bales.	1,978	506	3,947	5,307	3,953	2,000	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,764	38,708
Hops, bales.	336,039	7,792	14,630	33,033	354	354	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,445	37,813
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	26,571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,374	25,320
Rosin, bbls.	6,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	984,048	473,495
Tar, bbls.	114,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,350	39,660
Oil—Petroleum, bbls.	1,185,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,067	2,368,383
Whale, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,326	19,065
Wine, galls.	8,753	363,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377,633	394,350
Sperm, galls.	683,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225,731	941,741
Lard, galls.	132,540	36,463	4,327	1,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,306,031	85,344,649
Provisions, Pork, bbls. & ts	82,011	3,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,550	110,315
Beef, bbls. & ts.	69,078	31,083	205	3,597	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,821	39,037
Bacon, bbls. & ts.	58,665	34,743	51,269	8,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,368	65,460
Cheese, 100 lbs.	41,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198,788	85,541
Butter, 100 lbs.	556,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	854,990	291,081
Lard, 100 lbs.	381,385	103,931	162,499	98,460	37,965	92,591	82	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	675,300	614,515
Rice, pkgs.	184,152	121,240	56,167	21,950	9,197	5,831	1,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213,946	369,291
Tallow, 100 lbs.	33,659	7,696	3,670	19,114	138	4,620	10,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,961	30,915
Tobacco, leaf & c.	93,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213,946	369,291
" manufactured do.	93,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,213,946	369,291
Wholesale, 1871.	134,779,339	15,111,583	9,892,415	19,133,361	5,822,961	9,056,946	7,050,574	946,633	1,861,705	5,898,293	1,878,595	1,960,505	7,000,768	1,403,063	1,461,056	1,076,747	3,301,036	8,077,322	6,178,821	190,751,622
Total Values, 1871.	103,361,303	11,983,754	6,801,532	13,951,316	3,985,701	4,169,633	5,623,863	1,469,190	1,773,464	4,872,202	8,739,418	2,055,411	6,415,763	1,461,056	1,076,747	1,966,166	2,880,816	8,811,532	2,000,100	5,338,566
Total Values, 1870.	103,361,303	11,983,754	6,801,532	13,951,316	3,985,701	4,169,633	5,623,863	1,469,190	1,773,464	4,872,202	8,739,418	2,055,411	6,415,763	1,461,056	1,076,747	1,966,166	2,880,816	8,811,532	2,000,100	5,338,566

## Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China.....	261	18,306	14,343	Cutlery.....	114	7,218	5,462
Earthenware.....	474	61,439	48,812	Hardware.....	93	5,773	7,149
Glass.....	3,376	518,441	372,798	Lead, pigs.....	8,994	331,144	335,365
Glassware.....	1,346	46,823	32,456	Spelter.....	55,899	8,180,842	8,110,322
Glass plate.....	218	11,375	9,718	Steel.....	2,190	224,371	142,765
Buttons.....	102	6,195	3,000	Tin, boxes.....	8,945	1,025,510	922,515
Coal, tons.....	2,129	147,186	136,400	Tin slabs, lbs.....	87,672	6,215,336	6,611,301
Cocoa, bags.....	21,068	27,000	27,000	Rags.....	2,511	143,783	108,076
Coffee, bags.....	38,593	1,115,274	933,225	Sugar, hds, lbs.....	1,882	421,971	397,439
Cotton bales.....	93	5,086	8,913	Sugar, & bbls.....			
Druce, &c—				Sugars, boxes &c.....	5,188	963,332	696,170
Bark, Peruvian.....	374	31,497	10,596	Tea.....	3,322	944,371	889,209
Bark, Poudras.....	300	27,013	21,947	Tobacco.....	3,917	54,801	33,635
Bristles, tons.....	40,333	22,735	22,735	Wine.....	97	4,131	1,918
Cochineal.....	72	2,611	3,360	Wines, &c.....	6,186	163,376	135,825
Cream Tartar.....	20,031	20,031	133	Wines.....	1,322	178,969	281,789
Gambier.....	15	5,185	4,500	Waste.....	1,415	89,541	28,922
Gums, crude.....	74	6,185	6,382	Articles reported.....			
Gum, Arabic.....	2,362	1,948	by value.....				
Indigo.....	36	3,300	3,729	Cigars.....	337,090	1,798,684	1,410,739
Madder.....	13	5,30	5,30	Coke.....	60,778	1,592,217	2,433,659
Oil, essential.....	35	39,181	37,129	Fine goods.....	12,993	335,889	355,665
Oil, Olive.....	26	1,892	1,892	Fish.....	9,245	759,796	878,080
Opium.....	105,344	103,512	103,512	Oranges.....	14,331	1,185,538	880,435
Soda, bicarb.....	229	58,055	54,288	Fruits, &c.....	20,699	1,079,146	602,788
Soda, ash.....	221	53,964	51,932	Nuts.....	141,872	1,145,311	1,222,802
Flax.....	18	11,865	5,888	Raisins.....	45,828	1,172,867	949,896
Furs.....	226	6,442	5,785	Rice.....	22,959	735,063	561,586
Gunny cloth.....	10,330	15,323	15,323	Spices, &c.....			
Half.....	6	6,780	5,168	Cassia.....	1,401	395,564	189,613
Hemp, bales.....	1,611	115,690	107,277	Cinnamon.....	1,401	86,000	48,888
Hides, &c—				Pepper.....	3,029	352,916	416,265
Birds.....	4	2,101	1,642	Saltetre.....			
Hides, dressed.....	474	18,984	18,984	Woods.....	242	295,267	148,125
India rubber.....	303	41,317	33,951	Pastie.....	383	55,934	59,240
Ivory.....	15	5,794	6,337	Logwood.....	10,351	339,651	288,241
Jewelry, &c—				Mahogany.....			
Jewelry.....	29	4,973	4,405				
Watches.....	99	1,491	1,302				
Linseed.....	893,336	799,021	799,021				
Molasses.....	128	144,594	138,709				

## Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes.....pkgs.	195	6,705	7,468	Oil cake, pkgs.....	1,984	72,078	108,672
Breadstuffs—				Oil, lard.....	15	6,781	4,822
Flour, bbls.....	60,472	3,572,647	4,087,735	Peppercorns, bags.....	2,437	58,573	80,022
Wheat, bus.....	24,902	26,416,540	24,125,737	Provisions—			
Corn.....	211,500	26,778,395	8,966,182	Butter, pkgs.....	15,657	683,420	521,583
Oats.....	88,550	12,393,696	3,563,931	Cheese.....	16,411	1,456,237	1,322,300
Rye.....	300	1,035,631	550,469	Cutmeats.....	5,502	169,484	95,883
Barley, &c.....	105,153	3,707,683	5,010,941	Corn.....	3,216	405,366	280,580
Grass seed.....	15,146	305,300	93,460	Pork.....	3,432	166,887	118,352
Beans.....	7,393	158,046	110,166	Beef, pkgs.....	1,691	160,111	124,833
Peas.....	930	115,535	202,227	Lard, pkgs.....	15,497	233,947	81,572
C. meal, bbls.....	2,009	178,599	46,427	Lard, kegs.....	114	21,451	15,248
Cotton bales.....	21,701	944,372	853,477	Rice, pkgs.....	323	17,079	22,045
Hemp.....bales	61	3,023	3,771	Starch.....	4,881	262,138	264,614
Hops.....No.	12,300	42,732	39,468	Stearine.....	370	18,988	11,094
Hops.....bales	3,374	14,288	13,067	Sugar, hds, &c.....	142	18,667	1,159
Leather, bbls.....	6,712	3,451,723	2,437,253	Tallow, pkgs.....	1,317	40,712	15,770
Molasses bbls.....	2,379	51,904	32,012	Tobacco, pkgs.....	3,555	238,832	276,402
Nava Stores—				Tobacco, hds.....	287	95,377	69,311
Gr. turp. bbls.....	525	8,984	6,661	Whiskey, bbls.....	4,182	162,442	141,867
Spirits turp.....	471	66,818	63,255	Wool, bales.....	1,326	112,212	120,350
Rosin.....	18,439	498,196	494,138	Dressed hogs No.....	4,331	98,228	66,973
Tar.....	103	18,997	46,973				
Pitch.....	100	1,111	2,942				

## COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 22, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Dec. 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 130,013 bales against 120,918 bales last week, 105,839 bales the previous week, and 122,126 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 1,250,379 bales against 1,501,194 bales for the same period of 1870, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 250,815 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans... bales	41,125	41,996	Florida.....bales.	827	474
Mobile.....	17,218	14,353	North Carolina.....	5,421	5,243
Charleston.....	10,513	3,707,683	Virginia.....	2,354	14,481
Savannah.....	26,280	26,230			
Texas.....	11,033	7,235	Total receipts.....	130,013	150,210
Tennessee, &c.....	6,093	10,059	Decrease this year.....	197	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 65,679 bales, of which 39,499 were to Great Britain, 10,287 to France, and 15,893 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 432,938 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
Week ending Dec. 22.	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't		1870.	1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	11,615	2,760	8,847	18,222	39,974	147,784	178,419
Mobile.....	4,018	.....	.....	4,018	10,034	51,575	61,721
Charleston.....	3,579	794	6,002	7,755	5,308	30,455	34,467
Savannah.....	4,107	6,753	8,714	19,614	20,524	71,451	58,070
Texas.....	5,984	.....	.....	5,984	4,513	33,732	43,488
New York.....	9,106	.....	250	9,356	16,938	62,991	79,500
Other ports.....	700	.....	.....	700	700	27,000	28,500
Total.....	39,499	10,287	15,893	65,679	89,511	432,938	499,175
Since Sept. 1.....	1,494,089	87,630	60,625	642,334	827,796	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compare with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 23,832 bales, while the stocks to-night are 60,237 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast- wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign	Total.		
New Orleans.....	319,159	412,861	136,876	58,125	22,334	507,325	68,328	125,962
Mobile.....	134,689	131,592	30,578	.....	526	30,904	66,415	43,100
Charleston.....	133,919	173,727	34,774	1,441	3,276	39,491	66,429	33,087
Savannah.....	220,832	337,754	29,444	11,714	10,788	81,976	66,289	70,905
Texas.....	8,065	63,569	39,169	.....	969	84,138	24,291	35,741
New York.....	96,195	47,722	101,013	53	5,129	166,195	121,487	6,138
Florida.....	5,182	2,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,182	.....
North Carolina.....	24,516	41,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,596	2,920
Virginia.....	139,365	120,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,487	6,530
Other ports.....	24,324	19,680	8,906	.....	1,720	19,626	.....	18,800
Total this year.....	1,120,366	.....	454,590	77,333	44,732	576,655	441,966	396,726
Total last year.....	.....	1,370,984	637,734	1,494	99,554	738,382	457,362	407,222

During the past week all the apparent influences operating upon the cotton market have been adverse to prices; Liverpool has been lower, with less doing, the receipts at our ports have been free, and gold has declined over one cent, and yet the quotations here have improved  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, closing, however, dull and nominal, at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for middling uplands. This strong undertone and upward movement which has prevailed during the most of the week is due to a general feeling of confidence among holders, assisted by a considerable speculative demand on Southern account, and also by the feeling that the short interest for this and next month yet to be covered is large. The offerings have not been free, even at the advanced quotations, although to-day there has been a dull market, and at the close prices were nominal. After 'Change the feeling was better. Shippers have been of course almost entirely shut out by the high prices, but spinners have purchased to a fair extent. For forward delivery the fluctuations during the week have been more decided, but the advance on the week is about the same as for spot cotton, closing (for low middling) at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for December, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for January, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for February, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for March, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for April, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, for May. The total sales of this description for the week are 65,250 bales, including 250 free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 12,657 bales, including 2,205 for export, 5,702 for consumption, 3,200 for speculation, and 550 in transit. Of the above, 1,850 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	18 ¢
Good Ordinary.....	19 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢
Low Middling.....	19 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢	21 ¢
Middling.....	20 ¢	20 ¢	21 ¢	21 ¢
Good Middling.....	21 ¢	21 ¢	21 ¢	22 ¢

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	1,106	16 ¢	18 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢
Monday.....	2,017	16 ¢	18 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢
Tuesday.....	2,018	17 ¢	18 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢
Wednesday.....	3,574	17 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢	20 ¢
Thursday.....	1,619	17 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢	20 ¢
Friday.....	2,095	17 ¢	19 ¢	19 ¢	20 ¢

For forward delivery the sales (including 250 free on board) have reached during the week 65,250 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For December.	3,400	19½	100	20½	600	20½
1,000	19 3/4		100	20½	1,000	20 3/4
300	19½		14,350	20½ Feb'y.	1,600	20 3/4
800	19 5/8				3,000	20 11/16
100	19½		For March.		2,300	20½
1,100	19½		800	19 5/8		
1,500	19½		1,300	20½	7,400	total April.
1,300	19½		650	20½		
2,550	19½		200	20 5/8	For May.	
100, del 30th.	19½		750	20½	200	20½
100	19 13/16		1,000	20 7/16	100	20 7/16
			3,400	20½	100	20½
8,950	total Dec'r.		400	20 9/16	100	20½
					900	20½
For January.	400	20½	8,900	total March.		
1,800	19 7/8				1,400	total May.
5,500	19½		100	20½		
1,400	19 13/16		1,700	20 3/16	For June.	
700	19½		1,400	20½	100	20½
200	19 11/16					



Total..... 67,151 17,196 2,250 3,644 2,400 730 1,635 629 96,712

Included in the above totals are from New York 50 bales to Stettin, and from New Orleans 1,093 bales to Malaga.

**GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 108½ and 109½, and the close was 108½. Foreign Exchange market is dull and steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109½; short, 109½@109½, and Commercial, 108½@108½. Freight closed at 5-16d. by steam and 7-32@9-32d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and ½c. by sail to Havre, and ½d. by steam to Hamburg.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.**

**LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22—5 P. M.**—The market opened firm and closed strong to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 73,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 438,000 bales, of which 77,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is 406,000 bales, of which — bales are American.

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.
Total sales.....	123,000	115,000	132,000	73,000
Sales for export.....	22,000	20,000	19,000	8,000
Sales on speculation.....	23,000	19,000	23,000	7,000
Total stock.....	438,000	435,000	438,000	438,000
Stock of American.....	57,000	41,000	49,000	77,000
Total afloat.....	382,000	422,000	400,000	406,000
American afloat.....	142,000	174,000	147,000	No report.

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 10 @ ..	10 @ ..	9½ @ 10	9½ @ 10	9½ @ 10	9½ @ 10	9½ @ 10
Orleans. 10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..	10½ @ ..
" Up. to arrive. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Dec. 9, states:

**LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.**—The following are the prices of American cotton, compared with those of last year:

	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd fair	G'd fair & M.F.	Mid. Fair. Good.
Sea Island.....	13 20	25 28	30 34	15 17 26
Stained.....	13 20	25 28	30 34	15 17 26
Upland.....	8½ 9½	9½ 10	10½ 11½	8½ 9½
Mobile.....	8½ 9½	9½ 10	10½ 11½	8½ 9½
N. Orleans & Texas.....	8½ 9½	9½ 10	10½ 11½	8½ 9½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and at the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.		1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Midland d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	Midland	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
Sea Island 23 d.	15 22	8 9-16	9½	10½	Pernambuco.	10½	11½	8½	9½
Upland.....20½ 11½	8 9-16	9½	10½	11½	Egyptian.....	10	10	7	8½
Mobile.....10½ 11½	8½	9½	10½	11½	Broach.....	7½	7½	5½	5½
Orleans.....11 12	8½	10-1-16	10½	11½	Dholerah.....	7½	7½	5½	6½

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1871.	1870.	1869.
American.....	33,950	5,300	43,120	2,359,110	1,581,130	34,350
Brazilian.....	383,710	164,550	172,700	24,100	128,571	142,700
Egyptian.....	130,230	16,810	37,520	55,016	44,332	48,050
W. Indian.....	29,410	7,050	20,700	11,689	7,228	7,900
E. Indian.....	11,660	2,741	2,490	8,553	5,159	12,480
Total.....	733,410	331,160	616,930	670,811	459,649	638,430

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

	Trade.	port.	tion.	Total.	Total.	Same.	Average.
American.....	33,950	3,750	5,300	43,120	2,359,110	1,581,130	34,350
Brazilian.....	383,710	164,550	172,700	24,100	128,571	142,700	142,700
Egyptian.....	130,230	16,810	37,520	55,016	44,332	48,050	48,050
W. Indian.....	29,410	7,050	20,700	11,689	7,228	7,900	7,900
E. Indian.....	11,660	2,741	2,490	8,553	5,159	12,480	12,480
Total.....	733,410	331,160	616,930	670,811	459,649	638,430	638,430

	This week.	To this date.	Total.	This date.	Dec. 31.
American.....	20,844	2,077,331	1,479,556	1,655,991	41,230
Brazilian.....	11,255	473,517	368,140	390,564	59,170
Egyptian.....	11,419	229,764	165,315	191,737	28,230
W. Indian.....	430	5,255	26,766	27,131	14,840
E. Indian.....	324	107,416	78,672	84,730	12,570
Total.....	3,994	861,505	885,991	902,139	232,930

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 9-25 per cent is American against 16-75 per cent last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 67-50 per cent against 62 per cent.

**LONDON, Dec. 9.**—An extensive business has been transacted in cotton this week, and prices are firmer. The following are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Imports, January 1 to Dec. 7.....	318,714	159,838	304,764
Deliveries.....	354,610	224,406	228,044
Stocks, Dec. 7.....	105,506	59,307	144,544

**HAVRE, Dec. 7.**—Stock on hand 123,000 bales, of which 29,000 bales are American, and 71,000 bales Indian. American afloat, 43,000 bales; Indian afloat, 16,000 bales. The market was exceedingly quiet, owing to the great uncertainty that prevails with regard to the duties question.

The following telegrams have been received by Messrs. Smith Fleming & Co.:

	1871.	1870.	1871.
BOMBAY, Dec. 2.—			
Corn.....	.....	.....	.....
Dholerah.....	7½d per lb, c. and f. via Cape.		
Omrawutte.....	8-3-16d do do do		
Total shipments to Europe since January 1 are estimated at.....	1,087,000		
Including to the Continent.....	280,000		
Shipments overland for week.....	9,800		
Imports into Bombay for week are.....	13,400		

**PIECE GOODS.**—Market steady.

Fair ordinary, 7 lb shirts.....	Rs. 4s. 9d@
do 8½ lb do.....	Rs. 5s. 8d@
30's water twist.....	11 annas.
40's mule.....	10½

**FREIGHTS.**

Cotton to Liverpool, via Cape.....	50s. 0d@52s. 6d
do do via Canal.....	60s. 0d@
do do Overland.....	65s. 0d@70s. 0d

**EXCHANGE.**—2s. 0d per R. for six months' sight bank bills.

**CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.**

Measurement Goods to London, via Canal.....	100s. 0d.
Deadweight to London, via Canal.....	65 0
Jute to London, via Cape.....	77 6
Linseed do do.....	75 0
Rice do do.....	60 0
Jute to Dundee.....	80 0
To New York.....	\$14 00
To Bombay.....	Rs. 23s. 0d.
To Mauritius.....	Rs. 2 0

**SALT.**

From ships.....	Rs. 43
From solahs.....	47

**PIECE GOODS.**—Market is quiet.

Fair ordinary, 7 lb shirts.....	Rs. 4s. 10d@
do 8½ lb, do.....	Rs. 5 9 @
40's banner twist.....	As. 5 4 @

**COTTON MARKET.**—Firm. Fair Bengals 6½d per lb, c. and f. to London.

**JUTE.**—Market is dull.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

FRIDAY P. M., December 22, 1871.

The past has been a week of unusual dullness in flour and grain, attended by a pretty general decline in prices.

The receipts of flour have been very fair by rail, while the trade has been excessively dull, and shippers have done very little; the only important transaction of the week has been 2,000 bls. prime extra State, from a city mill, at \$5 75. In all other grades, both buyers and sellers have been disposed to defer operations until after New Year's day, and in the meantime our quotations must be regarded for the most part nominal. Cornmeal and buckwheat have been fairly active, and the latter is a little higher.

Wheat has hardly sold to sufficient extent to establish prices; our quotations are reduced, however, about 3c. per bushel, representing as near as may be the values current at the close of the market. The receipts by rail have been slight, and yet nearly equal to the average of daily transactions. Receipts at Western markets are quite moderate, but compared more favorably with last year.

Corn has sold more freely than any other article, but closed at 77@78c. for fair to prime new mixed; old corn is held for more money, but is not moving. Rye has been firm; Western sold to day at 92c. in store. Barley has become very dull, and quotations are reduced 7@10c. decline; but at this reduction in prices there are some indications of a revival of speculation. Oats have been quite neglected and are slightly lower, although boat loads of No. 2 Western are still quoted at 54c. in store and 56c. afloat.

The following are closing quotations:

	1871.	1870.	1871.
Superfine State and Western.....	\$5 75@ 6 10		
Extra State, &c.....	6 50@ 6 75		
Western Spring Wheat.....	6 40 7 6 65		
do double extras.....	7 00@ 8 50		
do winter wheat extras.....	7 00@ 9 75		
do double extras.....	7 00@ 9 75		
City shipping extras.....	6 65@ 6 75		
City trade and family brands.....	7 50@ 9 25		
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	8 00@ 10 10		
Rye.....	7 25@ 7 65		
Barley.....	4 50@ 5 20		
Corn meal—Western, &c.....	3 75@ 4 15		
Corn meal—Br wine, &c.....	4 15@ 4 25		
Buckwheat flour, p. 100lb.....	3 60@ 4 10		

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

	1871.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	Jan. 1. 1, 1870.		
Flour, bbls.....	60,472	3,742,647	4,087,785
C. meal.....	2,009	179,339	186,427
Wheat, bus.....	32,900	26,416,540	24,023,327
Corn.....	241,500	26,716,395	8,966,192
Rye.....	300	1,055,621	550,169
Barley, &c.....	106,175	3,707,683	5,010,948
Oats.....	83,850	12,395,196	9,565,931

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

**RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 15, 1871.**

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	29,536	174,565	781,792	222,378	113,750	16,312
Milwaukee.....	15,800	165,464	41,895	29,639	28,545	9,058
Toledo.....	6,360	16,191	202,963	20,246	2,400	
Detroit.....	10,684	33,148	23,129	17,559	29,018	
Cleveland.....	2,500*	6,650	18,350	2,350	4,000	350
St. Louis.....	1,424	107,136	124,457	54,619	8,236	7,601
Duluth.....	No report.....					
Totals.....	86,204	503,198	1,204,186	248,081	182,689	32,321

\* Estimated.





## SUGAR.

No new general features are to be noted on the market for raws business still showing a dull and somewhat uncertain tone with prices a little soft on nearly all grades. The accumulation on hand, though not very large, does not fall away with any rapidity, an occasional arrival fairly counteracting the outlet and the samples displayed seem to have proved ample both as to quantity and quality for the prevailing call about the only actual approach to scarcity being on good refining grades. The policy of holders has been to prevent any semblance of a pressure to realize and few have manifested a weak feeling at any time, yet whenever an odd lot, especially of goods not likely to prove very acceptable, could be run off on a moderate concession it was generally parted with, as the ruling indications seem to point to a little earlier receipt of the new crop than had been anticipated, and it is deemed advisable to work the old stock down whenever it can be done without breaking the market. A continued absence of grocers is noticeable, the demand coming a most exclusively from refiners, and the latter buyers as usual of late generally come into the market with their wants calculated down to the most positive necessity and refuse to operate further, their product still going out slowly and at rates bearing little or no margin for profit. Of the domestic crop the receipts do not amount to enough as yet at this point to fully establish a market and values may be considered as merely nominal. Refined sugars have sold slowly in small lots as wanted by the distributive trade for immediate necessities, and with the production rather gaining on the outlet prices favored buyers on nearly all grades and of late have become somewhat unsettled in view of some refiners feeling anxious to close out stock before the 1st of January, and others indifferent. Sales of 2,498 hhds. Cuba, 461 hhds. Porto Rico, 300 hhds. Martinique, 100 hhds. Demerara, 92 hhds. New Orleans, 4,400 bags Pernambuco, 7,501 boxes Havana, and 33 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 21, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, "hhds."	P. Rico, "hhds."	Other, Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado, "hhds."	Other, Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado, bags.	Other, Brazil, Manila, &c. Melado, hhds.
Imports this week.....	9,035	291	631	1,385	10,012	49,555
" since Jan. 1, 81.....	38,161	203,879	38,514	65,634	65,595	641,129
" same time, '70.....	235,931	218,433	31,776	35,947	61,794	433,815
Stock in first hands.....	38,093	26,570	224,000			2,847
Same time 1870.....	77,885	28,718	313,190			524
" 1869.....	94,751	57,275	247,216			...

## MOLASSES.

There does not appear to be any very encouraging features for the selling interest to note on the market for foreign, the whole position showing a flat and unsatisfactory tone. Some purchases have been made, including a good many parcels offered from the stock of refiners who were anxious to sell out, but the invoices were taken mainly because rates named were so exceedingly low that it was almost impossible to resist the temptation to secure the goods against future wants. The demand, too, was not by any means general, only one or two of our leading boilers taking any interest, with now and then a slight call from grocers for retail lots. Domestic has met with a very fair demand, with buyers in some cases anxious enough to secure invoices to arrive, and receivers finding no great difficulty in keeping their consignments all sold up. Prices have ruled quite firm generally, and some of the upper grades commanded rather higher figures, though of late the feeling has again become somewhat tame. Syrups of all kinds have been quite dull and somewhat nominal, though buyers gained, during the past month, an advantage of 5, 10 to 15c. per gallon, according to quality. Sugar-house molasses dull and barely steady at 18 to 19c. in hhds. and 23 to 23c. in bbls. Sales of 1,300 hhds. Cuba, 635 hhds. Porto Rico—most of the above from a refiner's stock—and 3,204 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Dec. 21, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, "hhds."	P. Rico, "hhds."	Demerara, "hhds."	Other, N. O., "bbls."
Imports this week.....	9,035	291	631	1,385	10,012
" since Jan. 1, 81.....	38,161	203,879	38,514	65,634	65,595
" same time 1870.....	235,931	218,433	31,776	35,947	61,794
Stock in first hands.....	38,093	26,570	224,000		
" same time 1870.....	77,885	28,718	313,190		
" same time '69.....	94,751	57,275	247,216		

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Molado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
New York ....	363,161	285,941	855,607	801,981	710,325	5,112	141,518	128,332
Boston .....	41,283	21,023	84,439	34,322	631,796	244,208	47,197	54,811
Philadelphia ..	30,711	30,511	66,629	62,532	89,458	31,504	78,918	76,621
Baltimore .....	46,382	54,234	116,152	88,477	37,500	25,744	22,051	23,199
New Orleans ..	39,975	49,860	9,760	5,432	.....	.....	536	7,512
Total .....	326,717	441,633	632,587	541,292	1,461,579	805,777	290,710	292,315

\* Including keels and barrels reduced to hhds.

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

## SPICES.

A want of life has again been the ruling feature of our wholesale market during the greater portion of the past week, and the entire position was at times somewhat nominal, neither buyer nor seller feeling able to decide upon a positive value. As noted in our last, the trade do not feel like stocking up until after the holidays, and with nothing to stimulate speculative movements, it is difficult to find an outlet for goods. Holders naturally refrain from any pressure to realize under these circumstances, as such a course would be almost sure to bring about a decline, even though many of the leading articles, according to recent advices, could not be imported at current rates. From second hands a few retail parcels are going out, but the call is not by any means quick, and, though prices are no lower, the tone is a little soft, and buyers can, in a quiet way, occasionally gain some little advantage. A good many dealers complain of the unusual neglect of Cassia for some time past.

## FRUITS, &amp;c.

The holiday demand noticed in our last issue has almost subsided and the market again presents a quiet appearance and will probably continue so until after the new year opens. With further supplies of Malaga raisins the stock is accumulating and prices are not quite so firmly held and large lots could hardly bring over \$3 35 for whole boxes. Half and quarter boxes continue firm. Valencias are in but moderate supply and a shade higher. Small sales have been made of loose Muscatels at \$3 80. The demand for citron has fallen off and prices at the close are hardly so firm. Prunes are in moderate

request at steady prices. New Turkish have been rather scarce, but with a fresh supply shortly expected prices are not higher though held very firmly. Sardines continue in light supply and prices very strong. Currants are in active demand, and although the stock was replenished early in the week by fresh arrivals, the large sales made have reduced the quantity in first hands and prices are again quite firm. Almonds are selling readily at full prices. Other articles generally are quiet and without material change of quotations.

Foreign Green.—There has been very little business transacted in this market the past week, the extreme cold weather and almost impassable condition of the streets rendering it difficult to move goods. Malaga lemons are jobbing at \$2 75 to \$3; Palermo do. \$3 25 to \$3 50, and Messina \$3 50 to \$4. Valencia oranges \$6 50 to \$7 50 for cases; Porto Rico \$7 to \$8 to \$11, according to quality; Havana \$9 to \$10, and Jamaica \$6 to \$7 50. Aspinwall bananas are quoted at \$2 to \$3.

Domestic Green.—Apples continue extremely quiet, beyond the wagon boys demand for cheap frozen stock. Sound fruit continues firm and seldom offered, except at a material advance upon the present ruling prices. There is still quite a stock of California pears, one dealer holding between 300 and 400 cases, but the demand appears limited, the chief outlet for this class of goods is through the street stands, but the weather has been too cold to do much in that way. Cranberries are in good demand at unchanged prices. Lady apples are very scarce, and nice lots would bring from \$20 to \$24 per bbl.

Domestic dried fruits continue in about the same position, the only movements being in small jobbing parcels, the firmness of the larger holders restricting trade. No large lots are offered except at prices way above the present views of jobbers.

## ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Rio Coffee.—The advices from the Rio coffee market are of much interest, noting the variations it has undergone during the month ending Nov. 25. For the first half of that period the demand continued steady, and transactions were nearly all in favor of the sellers; in fact, the constantly advancing views of holders prevented the business from being large, until the 4th of November, when the advices from the United States were received, and an extremely large business was done, reducing the stock to about 85,000 bags, and raising quotations very considerably. The last two weeks of month under review was an exciting one in the market, prices advancing continually, and exporters constantly acceding to demands of holders, which were chiefly supported by the favorable reports from all the markets, and a material decrease in the daily arrivals of coffee, which had averaged but about 3,300 bags per diem. On the arrival of the steamer from Europe the market became still more excited, but prices now had reached a point where exporters preferred to keep out of the market than risk the result of shipping at such figures. Another feature then came to light, viz.: the reselling of exporters to dealers, in which a business of about 10,000 bags was done; the dealers also bought and sold their stock among themselves, as the commissioners were almost destitute of coffee, and demanded exorbitant rates. At the close the market was less excited but strong, during the last three days the transactions were only 3,000 bags, but these at full rates. Total sales for month—

For United States.....bags, 132,300  
For Europe....." 31,300

Stock consisted of about 115,000 bags, and receipts from interior averaged 5,900 bags per diem. Freights were somewhat easier owing to the arrival of several vessels.

Vessels sailed since Oct. 25.....bags, 155,487  
" cleared and ready....." 83,490  
" loading or about to load....." 9,500

## PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands, of the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

Tea.		Duty paid—		Duty paid—	
Hysen, Common to fair.....	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky K. f. to finest	55 @ 60	Uncl. Japan, Com. to fair.....	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Sup'r to finest.....	65 @ 70	do Ex. f. to finest.....	75 @ 100
do Ex. fine to finest.....	80 @ 115	do Ex. f. to finest.....	85 @ 125	Oolong, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55
Young Hysen, Com. to fair.....	40 @ 55	do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125
do do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 80	do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 125	Song. & Cong. Com. to fair.....	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.....	100 @ 130	do Sup'r to fine.....	60 @ 75	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 115
Gump. & Imp. Com. to fair.....	58 @ 70	do Ex. f. to finest.....	80 @ 115		
do Sup. to fine.....	70 @ 85				
do Ex. fine to finest.....	100 @ 130				
Hysen Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	30 @ 40				
do do Sup. to fine.....	45 @ 60				

## Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	go'd. 20 @ 21	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 17 @ 19 1/2
do good.....	gold. 20 @ 21	Maracalho.....	gold. 17 1/2 @ 20 1/2
do fair.....	gold. 19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	Laguayra.....	gold. 17 @ 19 1/2
do ordinary.....	gold. 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 15 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Jaya, mats and bags.....	gold. 23 @ 24 1/2	Jamaica.....	gold. 17 @ 18
" Brown.....	25 @ 25 1/2		

## Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4
do fair to good refining.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4	Havana, Box, white.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
do prime.....	9 3/4 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
do fair to good grocery.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4	do do grocery grades.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10 @ 10 1/2	Brazil, bags.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.....	9 @ 9 1/2	do do B.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do Molado.....	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4	White Sugars.....	11 1/2 @ 12
do no assays.....	7 @ 9	do do B.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	do do extra C.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do do 10 to 12.....	9 1/2 @ 10	Yellow sugars.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do do do 13 to 15.....	10 @ 10 1/2	Crushed and granulated.....	13 1/2 @ 14
do do do 16 to 18.....	11 1/2 @ 12	Powdered.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	7 gall. 45 @ 55	Cuba Clayed.....	24 @ 28
Porto Rico.....	28 @ 33	Cuba centrifugal.....	15 @ 24
Cuba Muscovado.....	28 @ 34	English Islands.....	25 @ 34

## Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 | Carolina..... 8 1/2 @ 9

## Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold @ lb. 35 1/2 @ 36	Pepper, in bond.....	(go'd) 13 @ 11
Cassia in mats.....	do 35 1/2 @ 36	do Sumatra & Singapore.....	13 @ 19
Ginger, Race and A. f. gold.....	9 @ 10 1/2	Piment, in bond.....	(go'd) 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Mace.....	do 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do do in bond.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Nutmegs.....	9 1/2 @ 10	Cloves.....	do 11 1/2 @ 12
do cases Penang.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do in bond.....	do 6 1/2 @ 7

## Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new f. rails 80 @ 25	Filberts, Sicily.....	10 1/2 @ 11
do Layer, 1870, f. box. 2 60 @ 20	do Barcelona.....	10 @ 11
do do 1871.....	African Peanuts.....	10 @ 11
do Sultana, f. B.....	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	14 @ 14
do Valencia, f. B.....	Macaroni, Italian.....	12 1/2 @ 13
do London Layer.....	Fire Crack, best No. 1 f. box	2 75 @ 2 85
Currants, new.....	Domestic Dried Fruits.....	
Citron, Leghorn (new).....	Apples, State.....	9 @ 10
Prunes, French, old.....	do Western.....	8 1/2 @ 9
do new.....	do Southern, common.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Dates.....	do prime.....	9 @ 10
Figs, Smyrna.....	do sliced, new.....	10 1/2 @ 14
Canton Ginger, new.....	Peaches, pared.....	14 @ 15
	do unp pared, qrs & halves	8 @ 8 1/2



Almonds, Languedoc.....	18 1/2 @ 19	Blackberries.....	13 @ 15
do Tarragona.....	19 @ 19 1/2	Cherries, pitted.....	28 @ 30
do Ivica.....	19 @ 19 1/2	Pecan Nuts.....	9 @ 11 1/2
do Sicily, soft shell.....	14 @ 14 1/2	Rickory Nuts.....	2 @ 2 1/2
do Sicily, hard shell.....	30 @ 32	Chestnuts.....	12 @ 12 1/2
do paper shell.....	30 @ 32	Peanuts, Va. g'd to incy old	1 1/2 @ 2 00
Sardines.....	35 @ 35 1/2	do do new.....	60 @ 61 50
Sardines.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	do Wil. g'd to best do	75 @ 75
Brazil Nuts.....	7 @ 8		

## Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	15 @ ..
Bl-Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2	Calabra, imitation.....	20 @ ..
Borax.....	33 @ 34	do genuine.....	38 @ 40
Sal Soda, Cask.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Madder.....	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Sulphur.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	1 03 @ 1 07 1/2
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 17	do Manilla.....	80 @ 1 05
Copperas.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4	18 @ 19
Camphor, in blis.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	do do Large sizes.....	18 @ ..
Castile Soap.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	Sisal.....	16 @ ..
Epsom Salts.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2		

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Dec. 22, 1871

As usual, during the period immediately preceding the holidays, trade has been restricted during the past week to the limited requirements of distributors for immediate sale, and the aggregate is unimportant. The package demand has been very trifling, owing, in a great measure, to the absence of stock. The large speculative movements, noted in previous reports, cleared the market of all of the leading styles of cotton fabrics, and the subsequent weakness in the market for the raw material had the effect of checking speculative operations, although goods continued firm without further advance. The retail trade here and at other points is active, but dealers are, as the rule, amply supplied with goods for the remainder of the season, and the current purchases of lots to replenish assortments are small. The finances of the trade continue in a healthy condition, with collections coming forward as freely as could well be expected. No failures have been reported of late, and the feeling is one of entire confidence.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—There has been less excitement in the market this week than was noted in our last review, and the sales have been light. There is a moderate demand for heavy and fine browns, but the transactions are necessarily light in consequence of the low condition of stocks in first hands. Prices have been firm on these goods, but we note no further changes since our last report. Bleached cottons have been selling in limited amounts at full prices, with a good degree of buoyancy in the market. Fine bleached goods of the grade of Lonsdale have been pretty well sold out, and the market is also nearly bare of the lower grades, including some 1/2 goods. Colored cottons have sold fairly for spring distribution at full prices. Canton flannels are quiet with quotations nominally unchanged. Prints have not been selling very freely, but there is some little movement from day to day, and prices rule stiff. Cloths are quiet at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 for full 64x6 1/2s.

**DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.**—There has been very little movement during the past week, excepting in some of the lower grades of flannels which have found ready sale at about the earlier asking rates. Gray mixed goods were chiefly in demand, and the movement has been larger than during any previous week this month. In the heavier descriptions of woollens the transactions have been unimportant, and there are no notable features in connection with any branch of the trade. Fancy knit goods are taken in limited assortments at the former rates and are fairly firm owing to the light stocks held by agents. Shawls sell fairly for interior distribution.

**FOREIGN GOODS.**—The market for imported fabrics is flat and without new feature. The only demand for goods is to replenish assortments for immediate sale to consumers, and the movements are light in the aggregate. Some staple dress goods are selling and are held at full prices. Linens have met a moderate inquiry from package buyers in anticipation of their future wants, but have not moved in large amounts during the week under review. Foreign advices continue to denote much firmness in all of the markets abroad, and the tendency of values generally seems to be upward.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Continental C. 36 12 1/2-13	Lawrence J. 40 14 1/2
Width. Price.		Dwight X. 27 10	do Y. 36 12 1/2
Agawam F. 36 11		do Z. 36 12	do R. 36 13
Amoskeag A. 36 13		Indian Head. 36 13 1/2	do E. 40 15
do B. 36 12 1/2		do 48 19	do W. 48 15
Atlantic A. 36 13 1/2		Ind'n Orchard	
do D. 36 13		A. 36 13 1/2	do 36 13 1/2
do H. 36 13		do C. 37 12 1/2	do 36 13 1/2
Appleton A. 36 13		do BB. 33 11 1/2	do 10-14 37 1/2
do N. 30 10 1/2		do W. 30 10-10 1/2	do 11-14 42 1/2
Angusta. 36 11 1/2		Laconia O. 39 13	do 12-14 45
Bedford R. 30 10		do B. 37 12 1/2	Utica. 36 17 1/2
Boott O. 34 11		do E. 36 11 1/2	do 10-14 50
do S. 36 12		Lawrence A. 36 11 1/2	do 1-4 55
do W. 48 12 1/2		do D. 36 12 1/2	do fine Non 40 1/2
Common W'th		do XX 36 13 1/2	
O. 27 6 1/2		do LL 36 11	

BROWN DRILLS.		Red Cross.....	8 1/2	Canoe River.....	10 1/2
Width. Price.		Victory H.....	7 1/2	Hallowell Imp.....	13 1/2
Appleton.....	14 1/2	AMERICAN DRESS GOODS.		Ind. Orch. Imp.....	12 1/2
Amoskeag.....	14 1/2	Manchester Mills.....	20	Laconia.....	13 1/2
Hamilton.....	14	Printed Delaines.....	20	Nunkeag.....	15 1/2
do blue.....	17-17 1/2	do Repps.....	22 1/2	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Massachusetts G.....	12	Delaines.....	20	Lonsdale.....	11
Pacific.....	12 1/2	Satteen Stripes.....	25	S. S. & Sons.....	11
Pepperell.....	14 1/2	do Diagonals.....	25	Warren.....	12
Stark A.....	14	Royal Cords.....	32 1/2	High colors is higher.	
BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.		Roubaix Poplins.....	27 1/2	RAGS.	
Amoskeag. 46 16 1/2-17		Alpacas 3-4 plain.....	20	American.....	31 00
do A. 36 14 1/2-15		do 6-4, do.....	22 1/2-25	Amoskeag.....	32 50
Androsco.....		Pacific Mills.....		Great Falls A.....	32 50
gin L. 36 16 1/2-17		Delaines.....	20	Kelley.....	27 50
Bartlett's.....	36 15 1/2	do mourning.....	18	Lewiston.....	33 00
do 33.....	13 1/2	Armures.....	20	Ontario A.....	37 50
do 31.....	12 1/2	do pl. & Glace.....	19	Stark A.....	37 50
Bates.....	45 19	Steel Lustres.....	22 1/2	do C 3 bush.....	50 00
do XX. 36 17 1/2		Broche cords.....	20	CANTON FLANNELS.	
do BB. 36 16		Elastic Serges 45-50		Brown.	
do B. 36 14		TICKINGS.		Tremont H.....	12 1/2
Blackstone.....		Amoskeag A. 29 1/2-30		do.....	15
AA.....	36 15	do A. 24 1/2-25		do X.....	19
Boott B. 36 14 1/2		do B. 20 1/2-21		do XXX.....	25
do C. 36 13		do C. 18 1/2-19		Nashua A.....	15
do O. 30 11 1/2		do D.....	17	do XX.....	22
Ellerton WS 36 14		Cordis AAA.....	24	Ellerton P.....	17 1/2
Fruit of the Loom.....	36 17	do ACE.....	36	do H.....	22
Gr't Falls Q 36 16		do No. 2. 23 1/2-24		do P. Coat's.....	35
do S 31.....	11 1/2	do No. 3. 20 1/2-21		Amoskeag AA.....	27
do A 32.....	13 1/2	do No. 4. 17 1/2-18		do A.....	20
Lonsdale. 36 12 1/2		do No. 5. 15 1/2-16		do B.....	20
do Cambric 36 22 1/2		do No. 6. 14 1/2-15		do H.....	—
N. Y. Mills 36 21		do No. 7. 13 1/2-14		Bleached.	
Pepperell. 6-4 25		Easton A.....	12 1/2	Tremont H.....	14
do 7-4 27 1/2		do B.....	11 1/2	do.....	16 1/2
do 8-4 32 1/2		Lewiston A. 36 30		do A.....	17 1/2
do 9-4 37 1/2		do B. 30 21		Hamilton XF.....	16
do 10-4 42 1/2		Hamilton.....	21	Everett.....	19 1/2
do 11-4 47 1/2		STRIPES.		Amoskeag AA.....	29
Puccasee F 33 10 1/2		Albany.....	7 1/2	do A.....	21 1/2
Utica.....	5-4 27 1/2	Algodoa.....	12 1/2	do B.....	20 1/2
do 6-4 35		American.....	11 1/2-12 1/2	do H.....	19
do Noup.....	19	Amoskeag.....	18-19	Ellerton P.....	19
do 9-4 50		Arkwright.....	14	do N.....	24
do 10-4 55		Easton.....	11-11 1/2	do WHI.....	31
do 35 17 1/2		Hampton.....	18-19	do H.....	27
do heavy 36 18 1/2		Whittenton A. 6		SPOOL COTTON.	
Wamsutta. 45 27		do BB.....	14	Brooks, per doz.	80
do 40 25		do C.....	12 1/2	200 yds.....	80
do 36 20		do CHICKS.		J. P. Coat's.....	80
do XX 36 19 1/2-20		Caledonia 70.....	23	Clark, John, Jr.	80
PRINTS.		do 50.....	21	& Co.....	80
American.....	11 1/2	do 12.....	26 1/2	Clark's, Geo. A.....	80
Amoskeag.....	10	do 8.....	16	Williamatic, 3	
Bedford.....	8 1/2	do 11.....	22	cord.....	45
Cocheo.....	12	do 15.....	27 1/2	do 6 cord.....	75
Garner & Co.....	11	Panama, No. 60.....	16	Samoset.....	40
Gloucester.....	11 1/2	do 70.....	18	Green & Deane.....	40
do mourning.....	10 1/2	do 80.....	20	do 10.....	40
Lodi.....	11	do 90.....	22 1/2	Hadley.....	70
Manchester.....	11 1/2	do 100.....	25	Holyoke.....	35
Merrimac D dk.....	11 1/2	DENIMS.		Sterling.....	80
do W pk and pur. 13		Albany.....	18	CARPETS.	
do Shirting.....	11	Amoskeag.....	25	Velvet, J. Cross-	
Pacific.....	11 1/2	Arlington.....	15	ley & Son's.....	
Richmond's.....	11 1/2	Bedford.....	14 1/2	best.....	2 50
Simpson Mouring.....	11	Boston.....	11 1/2	do do A No 1.....	2 30
do black & orange 11		Beaver Cr. AA.....	20	Tap Brussels.....	
Sprague's fancies.....	11	Chester D'k B 10 1/2	11	Crossley & Son's 1 25-1 45	
Hamilton.....	11 1/2	Everett.....	25	Eng. Brussels, 2 00-2 20	
GLAZED CAMBRICS.		Haymaker Ero.....	13 1/2	Hartford Carpet Co.....	
Amoskeag.....	8 1/2	Manchester.....	20	Extra 3 ply.....	1 62 1/2
Garner.....	8 1/2	Otis AXA.....	22	Imperial 3-ply.....	1 55
Harmony.....	8	do BB.....	20	Superfine.....	1 80
Manville.....	8 1/2	do CC.....	17	Med. super.....	1 15
Pequot.....	9 1/2	CORSET JEANS.		Body Brus 5 fra. 2 20	
		Amoskeag.....	13 1/2	do 4 do 2 10	
		Androsco g'n sat 15-15 1/2		do 3 do 2 09	
		Bates.....	9 1/2	Hemp, plain, 33 in 22 1/2	
		Berkley.....	12 1/2	do ex plain, 36 in 33	

## IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 21, 1871, and the corresponding weeks of 1870 and 1869 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 21, 1871.

	1869	1870	1871
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool.....	293 \$115,843	376 \$140,297	406 \$163,154
do cotton.....	304 75,493	913 218,361	551 163,997
do silk.....	239 186,961	255 228,409	214 165,638
do flax.....	428 85,370	896 135,755	963 206,470
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	483 112,983	359 68,532	954 136,553
Total.....	1,747 \$576,650	2,759 \$791,354	3,088 \$898,812

## WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869	1870	1871
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool.....	135 \$51,538	204 \$80,792	371 \$151,012
do cotton.....	71 17,673	113 33,171	146 46,055
do silk.....	25 26,020	40 37,293	57 67,252
do flax.....	201 47,844	296 58,698	292 57,137
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	472 14,089	51 12,695	508 25,914
Total.....	904 \$157,164	704 \$222,049	1,431 \$347,370
Add ent'd for consumpt'n. 1,747	\$576,650	2,759	\$791,354 5,088 \$898,812
Total thrown upon m'rkt. 2,651	\$733,814	3,463	\$1,013,403 4,532 \$1,186,182

## ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1869	1870	1871
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	
Manufactures of wool.....	357 \$145,458	449 \$179,207	350 \$170,318
do cotton.....	231 68,919	271 85,432	383 125,193
do silk.....	101 90,225	58 47,754	93 91,528
do flax.....	546 131,698	531 110,879	1,900 209,192
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	40 15,393	87 29,023	5,068 35,755
Total.....	1,275 \$457,693	1,306 \$452,289	7,794 \$891,936
Add ent'd for consumpt'n. 1,747	\$576,650	2,759	\$791,354 3,088 \$898,812
Total entered at the port. 3,022	\$1,034,343	4,155	\$1,243,643 10,882 \$1,470,796

## Publication

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OF

1872

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IDAHO, Capt. Price.....Jan. 10, at 2½ P.M.  
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price.....Jan. 12, at 2½ P.M.  
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. Freeman.....Jan. 17, at 11¼ A.M.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman.....Jan. 24, at 2½ P.M.

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## STATIONS.

Miles.	Go'e SOUTH.	Go'e NORTH.
	Time.	Time.
NEW YORK.....0	Lv. 9:30 p.m.	Ar. 6:15 a.m.
WASHINGTON.....228	" 6:55 a.m.	" 9:00 p.m.
GORDONSVILLE.....324	" 12:55 p.m.	" 12:45 p.m.
BIGSTOL.....610	" 6:00 a.m.	" 7:28 p.m.
KNOXVILLE.....740	" 1:15 p.m.	" 11:15 a.m.
*CLEVELAND.....828	" 5:55 p.m.	" 8:37 a.m.
*CHATTANOOGA.....850	" 8:00 p.m.	" 4:45 a.m.
NASHVILLE.....1301	Ar. 5:00 a.m.	" 6:00 p.m.
*CORINTH.....1366	Lv. 9:00 a.m.	" 5:44 p.m.
*GRAND JUNCTION.....1107	" 11:52 a.m.	" 8:39 p.m.
MEMPHIS.....1159	Ar. 2:55 p.m.	" 12:15 p.m.
*JACKSON.....1319	Lv. 1:45 p.m.	" 4:37 p.m.
ATLANTA.....912	Ar. 8:35 a.m.	" 7:23 p.m.
MACON.....1065	" 1:40 p.m.	" 7:55 a.m.
MONTGOMERY.....1127	" 8:00 p.m.	" 5:45 a.m.
MOBILE.....1352	" 8:30 a.m.	" 5:35 p.m.
NEW ORLEANS.....1502	" 10:10 a.m.	" 7:00 a.m.

J. B. YATES,

General Eastern Passenger Agent.



## Insurance

### OFFICE OF THE

# ATLANTIC

## Mutual Insurance Co.

New York, January 26, 1871.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from  
1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870... \$5,270,690 09  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st  
January, 1870..... 2,155,723 64  
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$7,426,413 73

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks: nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked Off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870..... \$5,332,738 55  
Losses paid during the same  
period..... \$2,233,590 39

Returns of Premiums  
and Expenses..... \$1,063,263 57

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:  
United States and State of New York  
Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$8,843,740 00  
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise.. 2,377,350 00  
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... 217,500 00  
Interest and sundry notes and claims due  
the Company, estimated at..... 339,333 03  
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,069,915 55  
Cash in Bank..... 316,125 45  
Total amount of Assets..... \$14,183,933 43

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

#### TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
Charles Dennis,	C. A. Hand,
W. H. H. Moore,	James Low,
Henry Coit,	B. J. Howland,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Benj. Babcock,
Lewis Curtis,	Robt. B. Minton,
Charles H. Russell,	Gordon W. Burnham,
Levell Holbrook,	Frederick Chauncey,
R. Warren Weston,	R. L. Taylor,
Royal Phelps,	Geo. S. Stephenson,
Caleb Barstow,	William H. Webb,
A. P. Elliot,	Sheppard Gandy,
William E. Dodge,	Francis Skiddy,
David Lane,	Charles P. Burdett,
James Bryce,	Robt. C. Ferguson,
Daniel S. Miller,	William E. Bunker,
Wm. Stargis,	Samuel L. Mitchell,
Henry K. Bogert,	James G. DeForest,
Dennis Perkins,	Robert L. Stuart,

Alexander V. Blake.

J. D. JONES, President.  
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-Pres.  
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres.  
G. D. NEWLTON, Vice-Pres.

## Insurance.

### MERCHANTS

#### MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

OFFICE, No. 60 WALL STREET.

Assets, - - - - - \$800,000, Gold.  
No Fire Risks Disconnected with Marine Taken by this Company.

This Company issues Policies on Vessels, Freights, and cargoes, at current rates.  
Losses payable in New York, London, or San Francisco, at the option of the Assured.  
J. B. SCUTCHER, Pres., JAB-S HOWES, Vice-Pres.  
E. W. B. URNE, Sec. retary.  
Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., Bankers in London.  
SUTTON & CO., Agents.

### OFFICE OF THE

## Pacific Mutual Insurance

### COMPANY.

HOWARD BUILDING, 178 BROADWAY,  
New York, January 12, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:  
Outstanding Premiums, January 1, 1870..... \$106,924 04  
Premiums received from January 1 to December 31, 1870, inclusive 484,840 67

Total amount of Marine Premiums..... \$591,764 71  
This Company has issued no Policies except on Cargo and Freight for the Voyage.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.  
Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above..... \$506,753 79  
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less Savings, &c., during the same period..... 845,335 70  
Return Premiums..... 42,670 02

The Company has the following Assets:  
Cash in Bank..... \$75,572 85  
United States and other Stocks..... 17,918 83  
Loans on Stocks Drawing Interest 22,540 00  
Premium Notes & Bills Receivable..... \$756,960 73  
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums..... 175,133 84  
Reinsurance and other Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 56,000 00  
Total Assets..... \$1,014,000 40

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February.  
FIFTY PER CENT OF THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES OF THE COMPANY, OF THE ISSUE OF 1866, will be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, from which date interest on the portion redeemed will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled to the extent paid.  
A Dividend in scrip of TWENTY PER CENT is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1870, for which Certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 4th day of April next.  
By order of the Board.

#### TRUSTEES:

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#### FIRE INSURANCE.

### NORTH AMERICAN

## Fire Insurance Company

OFFICE 192 BROADWAY.

Branch Offices,  
Cooper Institute & 1429 Broadway.  
INCORPORATED 1823.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000 00  
SURPLUS - - - - - 295,237 93  
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1, 1869,  
\$795,237 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at usual rates.  
Policies issued and Losses paid at the Office of the Company or at its various Agencies in the principal cities of the United States.

R. W. BLEECKER, President,  
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Vice-Pres.,  
F. H. CARTER, Secretary,  
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

## Insurance.

### Fire Insurance Agency,

No. 62 WALL STREET.

### Aetna Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD.

Capital..... \$3,000,000 00

### SPRINGFIELD

### FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

### COMPANY.

Capital..... \$500,000 00

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1871.

The above-named Companies, after paying the heavy losses sustained at CHICAGO, still are enabled to offer the security of an unimpaired capital against loss and damage by fire.

Policies issued and losses adjusted by

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

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### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Assets - - - - - \$8,000,000, Gold  
CHIEF OFFICE IN THE U. S.  
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine Street, New York.

*The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.*  
Assets Gold, \$20,000,000  
Assets in the  
U. States, \$3,000,000  
45 William St.

*The North British*  
*Mercantile Ins. Co.*  
of London and Edinburgh.  
Capital Coin \$12,000,000  
Assets in the  
United States 1,200,000.  
50 William St.

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DEALER IN  
INSURANCE SCRIP,  
AND  
Fire and Marine Insurance Stock,  
46 Pine Street, corner of William Street, N.Y.

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65 WALL STREET,

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Insurance Stocks and Scrips; also,  
Bank Stocks and other Securities.  
"SPECIALTY"  
Cash paid at once for the above Securities; or they  
will be sold on commission, at sellers option.

## PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—

Pot, 1st sort ..... \$100 8 00 @ 8 50

BREKSWAX—

American yellow ..... \$ 24 @ 34 1/2

BREADSTUFFS—See special report.

BRICKS—

Common hard ..... \$ M 6 50 @ 11 00

Crottons ..... 12 00 @ 15 00

Philadelphia fronts ..... 32 00 @ 35 00

BUTTER AND CHEESE—

Butter—

State, new, Arkins, prime ..... 29 @ 31

State, do, Arks, fair to good ..... 25 @ 28

State, half-Arkins, choice ..... 30 @ 32

State, half-Arkins, fair ..... 24 @ 28

Welsh tubs, fair to prime ..... 25 @ 29

Welsh tubs, ordinary ..... 15 @ 22

Western, prime ..... 22 @ 25

Western, fair ..... 15 @ 18

Cheese—

Factory prime to choice ..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Factory fair to good ..... 12 @ 12 1/2

Farm dairies, prime ..... 12 @ 12 1/2

Farm dairies, fair to good ..... 10 @ 11 1/2

Farm dairies, common ..... 7 @ 9 1/2

Ohio common to prime ..... 9 @ 13

CANDLES—

Spermin ..... \$ 35 @ 35

Spermin, patent ..... 45 @ 45

Stearic (16 oz.) ..... 15 @ 15

Adamantine (12, 16, 20 oz) ..... 15 @ 19

CREM-TINT—

Rosendale ..... \$ bbl @ 1 75

COAL—

Auction sale of Scranton, Nov. 29:

10,000 tons lump ..... 3 35 @ 3 50

10,000 tons steamboat ..... 3 57 1/2 @ 3 74 1/2

17,000 tons grate ..... 4 12 1/2 @ 4 15

13,000 tons egg ..... 4 37 1/2 @ 4 30

13,000 tons steamboat ..... 3 57 1/2 @ 3 50

13,000 tons grate ..... 3 55 @ 4 17 1/2

Newcastle gas, \$ 2.20 D ..... 5 @ 10

Liverpool gas canal ..... 13 @ 10

Liverpool house canal ..... 13 @ 10

COCOA—

Caracas (gold in bond) ..... 15 @ 16

Maracaibo do ..... 17 @ 30

Guayaquil do ..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

COFFEES—See special report.

COFFEES—

Sheathing, new (over 12

oz) ..... \$ 34 @ 34

Bouis ..... 35 @ 35

Braziliers (over 16 oz) ..... 35 @ 35

Sheathing, Ac, old, med. ..... 25 1/2 @ 26

American ingot ..... 26 1/2 @ 27

Sheathing, yel. meta, new ..... 26 @ 24

Boils, yellow metal ..... 26 @ 24

Nails, yellow metal ..... 26 @ 24

CORDAGE—

Manila (large and small sizes)

per lb ..... 21 @ 22 1/2

Tarred Manila ..... 19 @ 20 1/2

Sisal Rope ..... 19 @ 20 1/2

Russia Bolt Rope ..... 18 @ 18

COIRKS—

1st regular, quarts, \$ gro. .... 43 @ 70

Do, superline ..... 40 @ 30

1st regular, pinta ..... 44 @ 70

Mineral ..... 40 @ 70

Philad. ..... 12 @ 35

COTTON—See special report.

DYES AND DYES—

Alcohol ..... \$ gal 1 85 @ 1 87 1/2

Aloes, Cape ..... 1 85 @ 1 87 1/2

Aloes, Socotrine, in bulk ..... 3 @ 3 1/2

Alum ..... 25 @ 75

Annatto, good to prime ..... 25 @ 75

Antimony, reg. ind. .... 12 1/2 @ 13

Braziliers, dr. d'op. .... 24 @ 28 1/2

Argols, refined ..... 24 @ 28 1/2

Arsenic, powdered, g. li ..... 70 @ 80

Assafetida ..... 70 @ 80

Balsam, capivi ..... 70 @ 80

Balsam, Peru ..... 70 @ 80

Bark, petayo ..... 30 @ 40

Barries, Persian, gold ..... 35 @ 34

Bi carb. soda, N. castle ..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Bi chro. potash, S. ch ..... 22 1/2 @ 22 1/2

Bleaching powder ..... 30 @ 3 1/2

Borax, refined ..... 30 @ 3 1/2

Brimstone, cru. w. roll, g. 30 @ 30

Brimstone, Am. roll, \$ b ..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Brimstone, Braz. phi. .... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Camphor, crude (in bond) ..... 20 @ 21

Camphor, refined ..... 72 @ 72

Cantharides ..... 1 60 @ 1 60

Carb. ammonia, in bulk ..... 19 @ 21

Cardamoms, Malabar ..... 2 80 @ 2 80

Castor oil, Amer. (cases) ..... 30 @ 35

Cassia, flowers, gold ..... 45 @ 45

Chlorate potash ..... 45 @ 45

Jauistic soda ..... 50 @ 50

Caraway seed ..... 40 @ 10 1/2

Coriander seed ..... 9 @ 70

Cochineal, Hondur. gold ..... 57 1/2 @ 70

Cochineal, Mexican ..... 56 @ 57 1/2

Cochineal, American ..... 56 @ 57 1/2

Cream tartar, Fr. dr. g. .... 31 1/2 @ 32

Cubebs, East India ..... 15 @ 5

Cutch ..... 4 1/2 @ 5

Epsom salts ..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Extract logwood, bulk ..... 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Fennel seed ..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Flowers, benzoin, \$ oz ..... 80 @ 60

Gambier ..... 40 @ 4 1/2

Gamboge ..... 70 @ 85

Ginseng, Western ..... 80 @ 75

Ginseng, Southern ..... 85 @ 90

Gum Arabic, picked ..... 32 @ 52

Gum Arabic, sorts ..... 19 @ 21

Gum benzoin ..... 10 @ 15

Gum s'wile, d'op. rap ..... 11 @ 15

Gum gedita ..... 10 @ 15

Gum damar ..... 14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

Gum myrrh, East India ..... 40 @ 45

Gum myrrh, Turkey ..... 42 @ 45

Gum Senegal ..... 18 @ 20

Gum tragacanth, sorts ..... 20 @ 35

Gum tragacanth, white ..... 20 @ 35

Hakey ..... 55 @ 83

Hyd. potash, Amer. .... 8 @ 8 50

Iodine, resublimed ..... 11 @ 10

Ipecacuanha, Brazil, g. li ..... 10 @ 12 1/2

Jalap ..... 40 @ 40

Lac dye, good &amp; fine ..... 40 @ 80

Licorice paste, Calabria ..... 40 @ 41 1/2

Licorice paste, S. India ..... 20 @ 28

Licorice paste, Greek ..... 21 @ 21

Licorice paste, S. India ..... 21 @ 21

Madder, Dutch ..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Madder, Fr. dr. g. li ..... 10 @ 10 1/2

Manna, large flake ..... 1 40 @ 1 40

Manna, small flake, gold ..... 40 @ 40

Mustard seed, Cal. .... 9 1/2 @ 15

Mustard seed, Trieste ..... 21 @ 21

Nuts, blue, Aleppo, gold ..... 30 @ 30

Oil anise ..... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Oil cassia ..... 2 85 @ 2 87 1/2

Oil castor ..... 3 50 @ 3 50

Oil lemon ..... 3 50 @ 3 50

Oil pepp'rmt, pure, in tin ..... 3 05 @ 3 35

Oil vitriol (60 to 66 dege) ..... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Opium, Turk, in bond, cur ..... 3 70 @ 3 70

Oxalic acid ..... 20 @ 25

Phosphorus ..... 82 @ 82

Prussiate potash, Amer. .... 40 @ 42

Quicksilver ..... 80 @ 80

Quinine ..... 2 50 @ 2 50

Rhubarb, China ..... 75 @ 81

Sago, pearled ..... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Salacatus, pure pearl ash ..... 20 @ 20

Salt ammoniac, ref. gold ..... 10 @ 10 1/2

Salt soda, Newcastle ..... 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

Sarsaparilla, Hond'ras ..... 36 @ 36

Sarsaparilla, Mex. .... 17 @ 17

Seneka root ..... 1 25 @ 1 25

Senna, Alexandria ..... 14 @ 14

Senna, East India ..... 15 @ 15

Soda ash (30 p. c.) gold ..... 2 35 @ 3 00

Sugar lead, white ..... 19 @ 19

Sulphate morphine, \$ oz ..... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

Tartaric acid (crystal) ..... 52 @ 53

Tapioca ..... 6 @ 6

Tervidrig, dr. &amp; ex. dr. g. d ..... 27 @ 27

Vitriol, blue ..... 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

DUCK—

Ravens, Rus. light ..... \$ pc. 15 30 @ 30

Ravens, " heavy ..... 17 @ 17

Scotch, G'ck, No. 1, \$ yd ..... 45 @ 45

Cotton, No. 1 ..... 45 @ 45

DYE WOODS—

Camwood ..... \$ ton, gold, 100 100 @ 100

Fustic, Cuba ..... 25 00 @ 25 00

Fustic, Tampico ..... 25 00 @ 25 00

Fustic, Jamaica ..... 25 00 @ 25 00

Fustic, Savanilla ..... 25 00 @ 25 00

Fustic, Maracabo ..... 22 00 @ 22 00

Logwood, Laguna ..... 30 00 @ 30 00

Logwood, Honduras ..... 30 00 @ 30 00

Logwood, Tabasco ..... 30 00 @ 30 00

Logwood, St. Domin. cur. 15 00 @ 15 00

Logwood, Jamaica, gold ..... 18 00 @ 18 00

Logwood, W. Coast, cur. 65 00 @ 65 00

Barwood ..... 65 00 @ 65 00

Spanwood ..... 60 00 @ 60 00

FISH—

Dried scales ..... \$ cwt. 4 50 @ 5 50

Picked cod ..... \$ bbl. 3 25 @ 4 00

Mackerel, No. 1, shore new 15 00 @ 17 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Halifax ..... 15 00 @ 17 00

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay, new 12 00 @ 15 00

Mackerel, No. 2, shore new 10 00 @ 11 00

Mackerel, No. 2, Bay ..... 9 50 @ 10 50

Macrel, No. 3, Mass., large ..... 10 @ 10

Macrel, No. 3, Mass., med. .... 10 @ 10

Salmon, picked, No. 1 ..... 10 @ 10

Salmon, picked, No. 2 ..... 10 @ 10

Herring, scaled ..... \$ box 30 @ 35

Herring, No. 1 ..... 30 @ 35

Herring ..... \$ bbl. 4 00 @ 5 00

FLAX—

North River ..... \$ 16 @ 19

FIBRES—See special report.

GROCERIES—See special report.

GUNNY BAGS &amp; CLOTH—See special

report under Cotton.

GUNNY WEDGES—

Min. &amp; Blasting \$ 25 b keg ..... 3 00 @ 3 00

Shipping ..... 3 00 @ 3 00

Red rifle ..... 3 00 @ 3 00

Deer ..... 3 00 @ 3 00

Sporting, in 1 b canls'trs, \$ b ..... 28 @ 100

HAIR—

North River, ship'g, \$ 100 D 100 ..... 1 15 @ 1 15

HEMP—

American dressed ..... \$ ton, 265 30 @ 275 00

American undressed ..... 160 30 @ 160 30

Russia, clean ..... 225 00 @ 230 00

Italian ..... 250 30 @ 260 00

Manila, current ..... 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Sisal ..... 11 1/2 @ 12

Tupac ..... 11 1/2 @ 12

Jute ..... 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

HIDES—

Dry Hides—

Buenos Ayres, \$ b gold ..... 36 @ 25 1/2

Montevideo ..... 30 @ 22

Rio Grande ..... 30 @ 22

Orinoco ..... 28 1/2 @ 24

California ..... 21 @ 24

Matamoros ..... 21 @ 24

Vers Cruz ..... 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2

Tampico ..... 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2

Porto Cabello ..... 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2

Palmar ..... 18 @ 21

Bogota ..... 17 @ 20

Truxillo ..... 17 @ 20

Rio Hache ..... 17 @ 20

Cancun ..... 17 @ 20

Port au Plat ..... 17 @ 20

Bahia ..... 17 @ 20

Texas ..... 17 @ 20

Western ..... 18 @ 19 1/2

Dry Salted Hides—

Maracaibo ..... gold, 13 @ 14

Maratham ..... 13 @ 14

Rio Grande ..... 13 @ 14

Matamoros ..... 17 @ 17

Savanilla ..... 13 @ 14

Bahia ..... 11 @ 12

Tupac ..... 11 @ 12

Sandwich Island ..... 15 @ 15

Wet Salted Hides—

Buenos Ayres, \$ b gold ..... 13 1/2 @ 18 1/2

California ..... 13 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Para ..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

New Orleans ..... cur. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Western ..... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Upper Leather Stock—

B. A. &amp; Rio gr. kip, \$ b gold ..... 26 @ 26 1/2

Minas ..... 20 @ 22

Rio Leone ..... 20 @ 22



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**M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,**  
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Negotiate  
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UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS  
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shipments of the above.

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for the past ten years.

During that time we have shipped  
not less than 1,300 Locomotives val-  
ued at \$12,000 each - - \$15,600,000  
12,000 Cars, average value  
at \$1,000 each - - - \$12,000,000  
90,000 tons Steel Rails, at  
\$110 per ton - - - 9,900,000  
50,000 tons Iron Rails, at  
\$70 per ton - - - 3,500,000

Total - - - - - \$41,000,000

The coming year we shall extend our business, and  
with increased facilities for transacting the same, we  
invite the attention of the trade, and particularly  
solicit shipments of RAILROAD IRON.

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graded and bridged, or in operation in any of the  
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railroads, chiefly in the Western States, he will be able,  
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AND

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